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SEVERE REBUKE FOR PRESIDENT

Senate Sub-Committee's Report on Merger of Tennessee Company

ABSORPTION IS ILLEGAL

Senators Fear That Reflection on President is Too Severe

Washington, Feb. 20.—By a vote of 3 to 2 the sub-committee of the committee on judiciary, which has been investigating the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the United States Steel Corporation, today decided to report to the full committee that President Roosevelt was not authorized to permit the absorption. The committee found also that the President was equally unauthorized to direct the attorney-general not to interfere with the merger, and not to enforce federal statutes against it. It was decided also that as both companies were engaged in interstate commerce the absorption was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. It was found that the effect and purpose of the absorption were to monopolize the iron ore supply of the country, and generally to eliminate the Tennessee Company as a competitor of the United States Steel Corporation.

The fact that such a report was made created consternation in the senate. It was realized that if the full committee subscribed to the findings of the sub-committee, the effect would be to administer the severest of rebukes to President Roosevelt, and practically to direct the attorney-general to bring proceedings against the steel corporation under the Sherman law. Leaders in the senate make no secret of the fact that they are unwilling to go that far. Under these circumstances the full committee when it meets on Monday, will vote to consider very carefully the possible effect of the report before deciding to adopt it. It is considered that the deliberations of the committee must extend over many days, and it is likely that action cannot be had at this session.

The report acted upon was drafted by Senator Culberson, author of the resolution providing for the inquiry. The report quotes from the President's message declaring that the absorption was necessary, according to the representations to him by Judge E. H. Gary and H. C. Frick, on behalf of the steel corporation, as a certain business firm of real importance. New York circles would undoubtedly fall upon the deal if it were made. From the testimony of a number of witnesses, the report declares that the firm of Moore & Schley, stock brokers of New York City, was the one referred to by Messrs. Gary and Frick. This is the concern which managed the affairs of a party of financiers who bought a majority of the stock of the Tennessee Company and held it until November, 1907. It

was asserted by the report that banks in New York, some of them known as Morgan banks, pressed loans of the Tennessee stock vigorously, and that these demands were met successfully, until, fearful of the result on account of the business uneasiness in regard to the Tennessee stock, terms were made by the steel corporation. Sarcastic references are made by the sub-committee's report to the statements of Judge Gary and Mr. Frick, in their interview with the President, that they did not want to buy the Tennessee concern, and that but little benefit would come to the steel corporation from the purchase. From the testimony it is asserted that the Tennessee property is very valuable, worth probably several hundred million dollars, and would give the steel corporation ultimate control of the iron ore supply of the country and a practical monopoly of the iron and steel trade of the south. It was found in the opinion of a majority of the sub-committee that the President's communication to Attorney-General Benjamin Harrison in effect was a decision not to interfere with the merger. It was pointed out that under the federal constitution the President is the one official who is expressly enjoined to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

G. T. PACIFIC LOAN

Four Per Cent. Debentures Offered in London to Secure Money for Rolling Stock

London, Feb. 20.—Subscriptions are invited for £1,000,000, Grand Pacific 4 per cent debentures at 90, redeemable in 1936 at 105.

The Morning Post fears Canadian undertakings have shown such an ordinate appetite for cash that there must be serious trouble before very long, and although individual issues look well secured for the time being, it is impossible to forecast what might happen if serious troubles occurred.

The object of the issue is stated in the prospectus to be for additional rolling stock to be delivered during the current year, which is to be required upon the opening of the prairie section and the Lake Superior branch.

Northern Crown Bank Inspector
Vancouver, Feb. 20.—J. P. Roberts has been appointed inspector for the Northern Crown Bank in British Columbia.

GREAT STEEL WORKS AT CANADIAN SAULT

New Owners of Plant Contemplating Extensive Improvements

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Feb. 20.—Manager Franz of the Lake Superior corporation, which was recently taken over by English capitalists, today issued a statement that the company would immediately commence extensive additions to the open hearth furnaces at the Algoma steel plant in the Canadian Sault. Other improvements are to follow fast, the intention being to make it the greatest steel concern in Canada. It is reported that the company will erect new blast furnaces and a structural steel plant.

TIMBER LAND SALE

American Capitalists Purchase Tract of 20,000 Acres on Coast of the Upper Mainland

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—Twenty thousand acres of timber lands have just been purchased from a syndicate of Vancouver capitalists by J. M. Miller, manager in British Columbia for F. R. Pendleton, H. S. Gilkie & Co., and the American Timber Co., comprising Minneapolis and Wisconsin capitalists, who have extensive timber holdings in Washington. The acreage taken over is situated 200 miles north of Vancouver, and makes the second large tract in British Columbia which has passed into the possession of Messrs. Pendleton and Gilkie.

WORLD LIBEL SUIT

Indictments and Bench Warrants to Be Sent Out to New York and Indianapolis

Washington, Feb. 20.—Certified copies of the indictments against Joseph Pulitzer, president of the Press Publishing company; Caleb, Van Hamm and Robert H. Lyman, editors of the New York World and Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, of the Indianapolis News, growing out of the publication in these newspapers of alleged libellous articles regarding the purchase of the Panama canal, together with bench warrants for their arrest, will be sent to New York and Indianapolis on Monday next.

These papers will be sent by mail to United States District Attorney Stimson, of the southern district of New York, for the arrest of the three World defendants, and to the district attorney at Indianapolis for the arrest of the two News defendants in that city. The decision of the district attorney's office here not to send the papers to New York is due to the representations made by counsel for the World that it was the desire of Mr. Pulitzer, who is expected to return today on a cruise in the south, at that time, to confer with counsel and others before the papers actually are served. The next procedure will be for the United States attorneys in New York and Indianapolis to swear out warrants for the arrest and removal to this jurisdiction of the defendants.

To Make Soldiers Taller

New York, Feb. 20.—Lucien Merignac, the fencing expert, arrived here today on the French liner Savoy, en route to the City of Mexico, where he will introduce in the national military school the system of calisthenics of the Swedish army. Merignac says the system is used to increase the height of soldiers.

JOINT ACTION OF THE POWERS

Enueavors Made to Maintain Peace Between Austria and Servia

DENY ALARMIST REPORTS

Signatories to Berlin Treaty Must Settle Position of Bulgaria

London, Feb. 20.—It was learned here today that one or more neutral powers will very shortly offer good wishes to Austria and Servia in the hope of settling the differences between these two countries. The indications point to the selection of France to take the initial step in the offer of good wishes, and there is reason to believe that such a proposal would not be distasteful to Austria-Hungary.

The rumors that Austria-Hungary had sent an ultimatum to Servia had a bad effect on the foreign section of the state exchange and generally disturbed diplomatic circles on the continent, but apparently they are devoid of foundation. Last night's dispatches from Vienna gave an official denial to the reports, and declared that Austria-Hungary has not the slightest idea of a punitive expedition for the occupation of Servia.

The position now appears to be that, seeing there is no likelihood of cessation of the "bluff" between the conflicting peace and war parties in Servia, or of the violent language continually used by the Servian Crown Prince, the Austrian government, now that the difficulties between Austria and Turkey and Bulgaria and Turkey are on the eve of adjustment, will seek the aid of the powers to obtain, peaceably if possible, a cessation of Servia's warlike attitude and recognition of the existing status quo in the Balkans. According to the Neue Freie Presse, Austria will insist that Servia disarm and give pledges that she will not in future cause trouble to the peace of Europe. In the event of Servia's refusal, according to the paper, Austria will consider an appeal to arms preferable to the present armed peace.

Bulgaria's Position

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—London has determined on the quasi recognition of Ferdinand of Bulgaria as an independent sovereign during his forthcoming visit here to be present at the funeral rites over his old friend Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, but formal ratification of the independence of Bulgaria, declared by Ferdinand at Ternova on October 5th last, is to be postponed awaiting joint action of the powers, without which the treaty of Berlin cannot be changed. Ferdinand will be received with royal honors, and styled king, not prince. The foreign office is pleased at the British declarations that the Austro-Hungarian-Servian situation is not dangerous. Flat denial was given today at the foreign office to the statement from Vienna that Russia had agreed to remain neutral if Austria-Hungary attacked Servia.

Joint Action

Paris, Feb. 20.—France and Great Britain have replied to Bulgaria's request for recognition before February 25, that they believe this recognition should be a collective act of the signatories of the treaty of Berlin, and negotiations are now proceeding in Paris, London, Berlin and Rome, with a view of possible intervention in the Austro-Hungarian-Servian trouble.

WILL LOCATE ROUTE FOR G. T. P. BRANCH

Report That Engineering Parties Will Be at Work Early in Spring

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—The final location of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Edmonton and Prince Rupert having been completed, engineering parties will be placed in the field early in spring to locate the proposed branch line to Vancouver. While Fort George has been regarded as the probable northern junction point, this does not necessarily follow. Under its charter the railway company has authority to effect a junction with the main line at any point thirty miles east or west of Fort George. The major portion of the line will be down the Fraser river to Lillooet.

The V. W. & Y. Railway people also announce that they will have survey parties in the field next summer between Vancouver and Fort George.

Labor Men's Views

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 20.—The Trades and Labor council last night adopted resolutions endorsing Mr. Lancaster's bills for the abolition of the senate and protection of level crossings, and Mr. Macdonnell's bill for the abolition of the \$100 deposit required from candidates seeking election to the Commons.

West India Sugar Trade

London, Feb. 20.—Addressing the West India club, Lord Crewe stated that the steady decline of the sugar trade was due to the policy of the Canadian government. He had been exchanging views with the Dominion government on the subject, with the result that joint royal commission would be appointed to enquire into the possibility of the situation.

Must Pay Income Tax
London, Feb. 20.—The Hudson's Bay Company is held liable for income tax on its land sales.

Sir Gilbert Parker's View
London, Feb. 20.—Speaking at Southampton today, Sir Gilbert Parker said experience had made him a tariff reformer, for he had seen commodities sold in Canada at prices which must have been ruinous to all concerned in their production. All Canadians were tariff reformers, he said, because the foundation of Canada's prosperity was laid when tariff reform became the dominant policy.

Scarlet Fever in Buffalo.
Buffalo, Feb. 20.—There are more than 400 cases of scarlet fever in this city. A statement given out today by the health department says there is "an epidemic of scarlet fever, which is growing in proportion and spreading to all portions of the city to such a degree as to constitute a great and imminent peril to the public health of the city." The board has secured an old unused school building and is having it fitted up as a quarantine hospital. It will be opened tonight.

Wanted for Forgery.
Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—Eight bank officials from Toronto, Ontario, came to Philadelphia today and identified Christopher M. Holland, who is held here awaiting requisition papers from Toronto, where he is wanted for a series of alleged forgeries. It is charged that Holland, through a forged letter of introduction, opened an account in a national bank of this city and deposited a number of forged cheques payable on about ten banks in Toronto. It is alleged that Holland secured about \$5,000 in the transaction.

Faked Robbery Story
St. John, N. B., Feb. 20.—One of the most sensational burglary stories that ever had St. John for its scene, the announcement that Cashier Downey, of the Sims brush factory, was attacked at noon yesterday when alone in the office and choked into insensibility, \$1200 being stolen, had an equally sensational sequel last night. The money was found in a box under Downey's desk, and the discovery was followed by Downey's arrest in his boarding house.

KING ALFONSO SEES AEROPLANE FLIGHT

Much Interested in Achievement of Wright Brothers at Pau

Pau, France, Feb. 20.—King Alfonso, of Spain, who arrived here from San Sebastian last night, today witnessed two successful aeroplane flights by the Wright brothers, the American aviators, after which the king, accompanied by Orville Wright, Hart O. Berg, their European business manager, and the mayor of Pau at luncheon. It has been generally supposed that his majesty would take advantage of this opportunity to be the first sovereign to make a trip in an aeroplane, a belief which brought out a very numerous crowd, but it was soon learned that this was not to be. The king had promised his wife, Queen Victoria, not to go aloft under any circumstances, and he kept his pledge, although he gave evidence of desire to be a passenger on one of the flights.

The King left Pau in a motor car for the flying ground at half-past eight o'clock. He was accompanied by the Marquis De Valdeon, Don Leon, a member of the cortes, and Mr. Berg. An immense crowd had gathered in the field by a quarter past nine, when his majesty arrived. The King was formally received by the mayor of Pau, after which there were presented to him the Wright brothers, Miss Wright, their sister, Mme. Berg, Mlle. De Lassane, the daughter of the mayor, Count De Lambert, Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Clemenceau, son of the premier of France, who were among the spectators.

The weather was ideal. The sun shone brightly, and there was no trace of wind. The aeroplane already was in position, and at half past nine Wilbur Wright mounted it and was off. He made a splendid flight of twenty-eight minutes. He circled in a figure eight within a short distance, then flew high in the air, only to come down to skim over the ground. Finally the machine disappeared in the direction of the race course and was lost to sight. Fourteen minutes later it reappeared, coming from the opposite direction. During the flight the King remarked that he did not think aeroplane flying as dangerous as automobilism, and several times he repeated that he could hardly restrain himself from making an ascension.

When the machine had come to earth King Alfonso congratulated Mr. Wright heartily, and upon the invitation of the American he occupied the passenger seat while the proud inventor explained in detail the movement and working of the levels and the operation of the wings. At the invitation of the King, Orville Wright then explained the accident at Washington last year, and the loss of his brother's life, and pointed out the improvements to prevent similar mishaps in the future. The King then suggested a flight with a passenger, and Wilbur Wright took up Count De Lambert for the purpose. The King seemed to enjoy the clicking of the instruments and made no objections.

Death of R. J. Smardon
Vancouver, Feb. 20.—Richard J. Smardon, a well known commercial traveller, formerly of Montreal, is dead.

Welch Beats Erno
New Orleans, La., Feb. 20.—Freddie Welch, the English lightweight champion, was awarded the decision at the end of a twenty round bout tonight with Young Erno at the West Side Athletic club. Except in the fifth and ninth rounds every round was Welch's.

MILITARY PLANS FOR THE EMPIRE

Details of the Imperial Staff Scheme Are Given in Parliamentary Paper

INTERCHANGE OF OFFICERS

War Secretary Haldane's Summary of Possible Combined Forces

London, Feb. 20.—The text of the scheme for an imperial general staff is issued in a parliamentary paper. Following are the chief points:

1. All the forces in the empire are to be organized for war on the same principles by a general staff, which must be an entity throughout the empire.
2. Uniformity in training officers for the general staff to be secured by recognizing the staff college at Camberley for some years to come as the central school of military education for the empire, and sending its graduates to the overseas dominions, with uniformity of officers, curricula and examinations.
3. Uniformity in carrying out staff duties to be attained by encouraging the graduates of the staff college to undergo further training in England or India, and systematically interchanging the imperial general staff officers throughout the empire.

Sir E. D. W. Ward, permanent under-secretary of state for war, states in an introductory paper that the council have kept in view the contingency of the overseas dominions desiring to give help to the mother country in war, even though they only accepted definite responsibility for local defence. The only reply so far received is from Canada, which agrees to the principle, but acquiesces in control by its own ministers over the local forces, and promises to pay for sending Canadian staff officers to Camberley.

Mr. Haldane's Statement
Addressing the students at Armstrong college, Newcastle, today, Secretary for War Haldane said that the government of Canada had cabled warmly accepting the imperial general staff scheme (cheers). Mr. Haldane said he hoped the other colonies would speedily follow suit.

Mr. Haldane gave a general outline of the strength of the overseas forces as contemplated under the imperial scheme. Canada, he said, could easily raise five or six territorial divisions, Australia five, New Zealand one and South Africa four or five. These in addition to the existing fourteen divisions of the territorial forces of the United Kingdom would give a total of thirty divisions for home defence. With the sixteen divisions of regulars ready for overseas service, it was thus hoped to have an imperial army of forty-six divisions, equivalent to twenty-three army corps. This was just the strength of the German army, Mr. Haldane said, and no other army in the world had such a great organization.

Explained at Ottawa
Ottawa, Feb. 20.—The despatch to which Mr. Haldane referred in his Newcastle address is based upon an order in which Canada expresses its full concurrence in the plans which have been under way since the last imperial conference in London for the organization of an imperial general staff. In the main the plan agreed upon is the embodiment of the 1907 imperial conference resolution, as it has, however, been supplemented during the last year by negotiations between the war office and the self-governing colonies.

In brief, the agreement is that there should be an imperial general staff, selected from all parts of the empire, which, while entirely under control of the several local governments, should at the same time be organized upon a similar system and work under the general direction of a single head, who would naturally be the head of the general staff in England, towards the study of all military and defence-of-empire problems, and placing all the military forces of the empire on the same general plan of organization.

It was realized in the consideration of this question that if all the staff officers of the various parts of the empire were to accomplish useful work it was desirable that they should all enjoy the advantage of a uniform course of training, either in the imperial staff college or in local staff colleges which might be established in other parts of the empire. It is an important part of the present agreement that there shall be a frequent interchange of imperial general staff officers between Great Britain and the colonial forces with the object of gaining mutual knowledge of conditions which the different parts of the empire have to face. Provision is made also for the freest possible inter-communication between imperial grand staff officers all over the empire on matters of mutual interest, and with the object of furthering the ends in view, from time to time necessary conferences of the imperial general staff officers in much the same way as the imperial conferences of British and colonial ministers in London.

Immigration to Canada
London, Feb. 20.—John Burns, president of the local government board, has granted £20,000 in order to migrate West Ham's unemployed to Canada and Australia. A Liverpool despatch says emigration prospects this year are not promising as regards Canada. The Allan liner Corsican sailed yesterday for Carmania with a large number of second class passengers, also a party of boys and girls for Mrs. Birt's sheltering home.

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TWO AND ONE-HALF POUND JARS..65¢
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AMERICANS WANT GAME

Vancouver, Wash., Feb. 19.—A petition has been presented to the county commissioners asking that the services of the deputy game warden be dispensed with from now until the opening of the game season, and the money that would be required to pay him used to buy quail and golden pheasants, to restock the preserves of the county. One hundred and fifty-three names were signed to the petition, all of them hunters who have taken out the annual license.

During the past winter thousands of game birds in the country were killed by the deep snow and cold weather, many being found dead under the barns and granaries of the farmers, where they had congregated to seek shelter and food. It is to replenish the game birds that this action has been deemed necessary by the sportsmen.

The commissioners have the petition under advisement.

Wrestling Match

The wrestling match between Tom Sweeney, bantam champion of Scotland and Harry S. Osaki, featherweight champion of Japan, will take place on February 27, at the German hall, Seattle. Sweeney's backers have put up a \$250 wager and the Japanese backers have covered it. The conditions are catch-as-catch-can, best of three falls, the winner to get 75 per cent. of the gate receipts.

MANY PAVING WORKS BEFORE CITY COUNCIL

Civic Fathers Will Consider New Schemes Tomorrow Night

The city council will tomorrow evening consider a number of important works of local improvement in the line of street pavements. Alderman Turner, chairman of the streets committee, will introduce a resolution that the grading, draining and paving of the Causeway be proceeded with. Permanent cement sidewalks will be laid on both sides of the roadway. This work has been held up owing to the fact that it was not deemed wise to proceed with it until the roadway ceased setting. It is now considered safe to proceed with this necessary improvement and work will start just as soon as the weather permits. Along with the Causeway pavement, work will also be commenced on the paving of Belleville street, between Government street and Douglas street. The extension of Douglas street between Humboldt street and Belleville street will be graded and drained and wooden sidewalks laid on both sides. As this Douglas street extension is still settling no permanent pavement or walks can be laid for a year or two.

Will Submit Bylaw

It is likely that all the above works will be embodied in one bylaw to be submitted to the ratepayers at an early date. By so doing the city will be enabled, should the bylaw pass, to borrow the necessary money and the city's share, one-third, plus that part of the cost which will be assessed against the C. P. R., but which, under the agreement between the city and the company the city has to assume, can be secured by the issue of debentures and will not have to come out of general revenue as is the case in the ordinary local improvement bylaws, where the city's share comes out of the general revenue and debentures are issued to cover the two-thirds payable by the owners benefited. On those portions of Belleville and Humboldt streets to be improved permanent sidewalks will be laid.

Alderman Turner will also introduce a resolution to pave Wharf street, from Johnson street to Government street, with vitrified brick, the work to be done by contract labor, according to the wishes of the Wharf street owners as signified to the council in the petition recently presented. Another paving project will be introduced by Alderman Turner, that of laying a pavement of wooden blocks, treated with creosote, on Fort street, from Douglas street to Blanchard street, thus extending the present pavement easterly one block.

Douglas Street Project

A resolution will be introduced by Alderman Bishop that Douglas street, from Humboldt to the fountain at the junction of Douglas and Government streets, be paved with wood blocks or other material, by doing so on portions of Douglas street, from Douglas street to Blanchard street, thus extending the present pavement easterly one block.

On the other hand some of the members of the council believe that with the great amount of paving work already passed no extensive additional works should be undertaken until arrears have been made up.

To Levy For Work Done

Bylaws to assess and collect the cost of several local improvement works to repay the temporary loans made by the city in order to complete the works will be introduced. These will refer to Fort street repaving work and the paving work done on portions of Langley street, Fort street west of Government street, Courtenay street, Broad street and Broughton street.

The Oak Bay avenue improvement scheme will also come before the council. The intention is to expropriate a strip of land on the south side of the avenue from Scotland street to McGregor street and to grade the roadway and lay a permanent sidewalk on the south side of the avenue from Verinder avenue to Poul Bay road and a permanent walk on the north side from the western limits of lot 31, block I, Fernwood, to Poul Bay road.

Tenders for police and firemen's uniforms and for lumber and paving blocks will be opened. The latter tenders had to be again called for owing to the refusal of the Taylor Mill company to enter into the contract submitted by the city after the company had been awarded the tender recently.

BUSINESS AT OTTAWA

Bill to Shorten Railway Telegraphers' Hours of Labor—Various Private Bills Dealt With

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—Ralph Smith introduced a bill in the Commons last night to amend the railway act, the object of which is to reduce to eight hours a day the labor of railway telegraphers and dispatchers. The bill was read a first time.

A resolution of Mr. Brodeur amending the rules by providing for additional standing committees to deal with mines and forests, waterways and water powers, and marine and fisheries, was adopted. The premier said the committees would be named this session.

E. N. Lewis' bill to provide for government inspection of vessels was read a first time.

The following private bills were passed in the Commons last night: Respecting the Edmonton and Slave Lake Railway company, Dr. McIntyre, Strathcona; Kootenay Central Railway, Mr. Taylor, New Westminster.

The following bills were read a second time and sent to various committees: Respecting a subsidy from the Ontario government to the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Mr. Turfitt; British Columbia Life Assurance company, Mr. Cowan;

KING GEORGE IV

The Truth About Scotch Whiskey

London, Feb. 17.—The safest and most refreshing of all beverages is whiskey and soda. Where wines and other stimulants are forbidden whiskey, diluted with some suitable mineral or aerated water, and prescribed by a physician at the proper time, has always a highly beneficial effect. King George IV. is a pure blended Scotch whiskey, guaranteed for age, quality and flavor. It never varies.

For sale at all first class hotel-bars and dealers.

Observe carefully all labels, capsules, certificates and corks, and thus avoid inferior imitations.

Burrard, Westminster Boundary Railway and Navigation company, Ralph Smith; Alberta and Hudson Bay Railway company, Mr. Neely.

WATER CLAUSES ACT WILL BE DEBATED

House Next Week Will Consider Bill of Minister of Lands

The programme for next week in the Legislature includes the prospect of a good deal of debate on the Water Clauses bill and much "supply." The long bill brought down by the Chief Commissioner of Lands is a most important measure, especially with regard to the so-called "dry belt" of the Province, and it is expected that the water question will be dealt with at some length in next week's debate.

The bringing down of the budget last Wednesday has also afforded the Legislature material for discussion for many days to come. Tomorrow the House will go into supply for the first time, according to the order sheet. Although, as the Minister of Finance stated in the budget speech, all the constituents of the Province have been well provided for in the estimates, it is altogether likely that the usual long discussion will take place on the carefully thought out figures of the Minister of Finance.

The Elections' Act

Apart from the budget, which abundantly showed the excellent financial position of the Province, the feature of the week in the House was the fact that for the first time since the opening of the session the Opposition and Socialist members introduced really contentious methods. One entire afternoon was spent in obstruction of the Attorney-General's bill to amend the Provincial Elections' act. Again, on two private bills, the Goat River Water, Power and Light and the Pacific Coast Coal Mines bills, heated arguments arose, which precipitated many charges against the government from the Opposition and Socialist benches.

First among these debates was that on the Provincial Elections' Act. This bill, introduced by the government in an effort to clean up the padded electoral lists, was taken by Opposition and Socialist members alike to be an attack on the franchise of the itinerant workman. It is probable that further obstruction will be brought to bear on this bill in committee, as Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo), the leader of the Socialist trio, practically announced this policy, on Friday, after he had consumed an entire afternoon in stalling off the bill.

To the original bill has been added, largely through the influence of the leader of the Opposition, an amendment which defines the causes for which a registrar of voters may strike names from the voters' list. This defining clause passed the House with little opposition, the real controversy arising over the amendment introduced by the member for Grand Forks, that the name of a voter may not be removed from the list, other than at his own request until he has been absent from his electoral district for the period of a year.

The layman listening to the debate on this amendment could appreciate although many "honorable members" evidently did not, the grounds on which the government opposed this clause. As the act stands there is no time limit set to the absence from a district which will be sufficient to disfranchise a voter in that district. That is, no statutory domicile has been defined. The government members contended that if the amendment carried, it would have the effect of the disfranchising of many voters who would not be affected if the original bill became law. This amendment is still before the committee, and it is probable that a great deal more discussion will take place before it comes to a vote.

The bill to regulate the use of li-

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quor on club premises passed through committee and is fairly on its way to become law. The bill has been subjected to minor amendments, but is in effect the same as when introduced.

The Medical Bill

Among the contentious bills that are expected to occupy the time of the House next week is the Medical bill. Since first introduced by Dr. King (Cranbrook), this bill has met with strong opposition in the lobbies, and its second reading has been long deferred in an attempt to have the opposing interests reach some compromise.

The opposition to this measure arose from the fact that the bill, it was alleged, was extremely drastic in its effect, attacking not only various schools of medical endeavor, but interfering with certain vested interests. Amendments are now on the order sheet that will, if adopted, considerably modify the effect of the act. The most recent amendment proposed is that which appears under the name of H. B. Thomson (Victoria), and which evidently is aimed to protecting the interests of Christian Scientists and kindred cults. The amendment adds, after the clause in the bill providing for dentists and pharmacists, and dealers in dental and surgical instruments being exempted from the provisions thereof, the words:

"Or to the practice by adherents of any church or religious body of the tenets or beliefs of such church or religious body, without the aid or use of medicine or surgical appliances."

ALL-RED ROUTE

Commonwealth of Australia Sympathizes, But Feels Unable to Meet Expense

London, Feb. 20.—The Chronicle has a despatch from Melbourne which says that the Commonwealth government, while sympathizing with and recognizing the importance of the All-Red route, has decided that the present condition of its finances precludes Australia from concurring in the proposals of Dr. Coulter, deputy postmaster general for Canada.

KOOTENAY CENTRAL ROAD

Unexpected Delay in Undertaking Construction of Southern Thirty Miles

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—For some reason not disclosed, the C. P. R. has, for the present at least, shelved the question of construction of thirty miles of railway at the southern end of the Kootenay Central line, the time for the completion which has just been extended two

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COLLEGE SUITS

For Boys of 7 to 15 Years

Every Suit of this peerless Lion Brand is not only skilfully shaped, substantially tailored and most stylishly finished, but it has all the newest ideas in fancy cuffs, patch pockets, etc. Fine, all-wool fabrics, genuine Hewson tweeds, English fancy worsteds, etc., in the latest mixtures of browns and greens. Plain or bloomer style knickers. Prices, per suit—

\$5.50 TO \$10.50



The College Suit

WILSONS
MEN'S FURNISHERS

tenders by parliament. Some weeks ago tenders were called for the grading of thirty miles of road from the connecting point on the Crow's Nest Pass branch, between Cranbrook and Fernie, to a point north of Fort Steele, and it was expected by railway men that this work would be proceeded with early in the spring. It is learned, however, that no contract is likely to be awarded at the present time.

Fruit Express Rates

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—W. S. Stout, president, and party of officials of the Dominion Express Co. here say they are ready to remedy the just grievances of the fruit growers of British Columbia who are asking for a revision and lower rates.

Dorothy Dodd
TRADE-MARK

WE are the exclusive agents for this well known make of High Grade American Footwear for ladies. Our stock is very complete and we would like to show them to every lady in Victoria. The prices are \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50. For men we are sole agents for the World Famous "Walk Over" Shoes, and can please your taste in style or color, fit you correctly and we are proud to show them.

As a special inducement for you we will offer for Monday and Tuesday selling:

Ladies Oxford Shoes

LADIES' FINE KID OXFORD SHOES, welted soles, blucher cut, in black and chocolate color, a really good shoe for only.....\$2.50

Ladies Walking Boots

LADIES' CHOCOLATE KID WALKING BOOT with heavy welted soles, just the thing for this weather. Regular \$4.00, for.....\$2.85

Ladies House Slippers

LADIES' COMFORT HOUSE SLIPPERS—Fine kid, turn soles, low heel. Good value at \$2.00, now for.....\$1.35

Ladies Over-gators

LADIES' SPATS AND OVER-GATORS, in black, 75c and 60c in colors, tan, green, gray and brown, for.....95c

Boots for the Little Fellows

LITTLE BOYS' BOOTS—Sizes 8 to 10½, in kid, box calf, and heavy leather. Made with hooks, just like Papa's. Regular \$1.75 and \$2.00. For.....\$1.15

We like to see the BABIES, too, so will fit them in sizes one to three, on Monday afternoon, for one hour commencing at 1:30 absolutely

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(Successors to Ideal Shoe Store)

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BLOCKS

Christy's, Stetson's and Scott's newest creations are here awaiting selection of smart dressers; all the new browns, sage, bottle and other greens; some have the bow at the back, all most becoming styles. Prices \$3.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00.



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The Gentlemen's Store - - - 112 Government Street

PACKING UP!

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Bea to inform the public that their Mr. Nasr intends commencing to pack up on Monday the balance left of his

Magnificent Oriental Rugs
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And would remind their patrons that this will be their last opportunity of picking up these incomparable works of art at practically their own prices.

Mr. Nasr leaves for the East about the middle of week.

HELP

To advertise your city or town by investing a little of

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money in ROSES. A pretty garden looks nice, shows good taste, and is a credit to your

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We have a choice variety of rose trees, which we are offering at special prices.

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TWENTY LIVES LOST

Reported Wreck and Burning of Passenger Steamer in Argentine Waters

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 20.—The Argentine steamer Presidente Roca, from southern ports, according to reports received here, has been wrecked between Puerto de San Antonio and Puerto Madrin, on the east coast. The steamer caught fire, and it is reported that twenty lives were lost, three hundred and fifty passengers and members of the crew being saved. It is reported that the steamer sank. The Presidente Roca belonged to the Hamburg South America Line. She was the largest steamer trading regularly between Buenos Ayres and the southern ports of the republic.

BRITISH COLUMBIA THE
CENTRE OF ATTRACTION

Eyes of Old World Residents
Are Turned in This Direction

That British Columbia, and particularly Vancouver Island, has drawn the attention of the people of the Old Country and possesses the confidence as does no other portion of the Dominion, is the belief of John A. Virtue, manager of the Oak Bay Hotel who, on Thursday evening returned from a three months' visit to the British Islands. No matter where he went he heard nothing but the most flattering remarks about the possibilities of this province. Despite the popular belief that Old Country business men do not know as much of the overseas dominions as they ought to, Mr. Virtue, wherever he went and to whomsoever he spoke, discovered that British Columbia occupied a very large amount of attention in the Old World, that the shrewd men there were well posted on affairs in this province and that the majority of them displayed a confidence in the early and great development of the province's latest resources which would put to shame the somewhat pessimistic outlook of some local residents. The rapid development of the province and island was predicted on every hand and confidence was universally expressed in the future, a future which it was declared, will see British Columbia become the greatest province in the Dominion.

Three months ago Mr. Virtue set out on his first visit to the Old Country in seven years. After an extended visit to the leading cities of eastern Canada and the United States he sailed from St. John's on the Empress of Ireland. A brief stay in London preceded his trip to the home of his parents at Belleek, Ireland, where two weeks were enjoyably spent, after which an auto trip in company with relatives was made to the majority of the beautiful and historic spots of the Evergreen Isle. Visits were paid to Glasgow and Edinburgh as well as the other interesting points usually visited by the tourist from the Dominion and a short trip to Paris was also indulged in. On his return another visit was made to London.

Renews Old Friendships

While in the world's metropolis it was Mr. Virtue's good fortune to meet Allan Cameron, a former Victorian, whose rapid rise in the service of the C. P. R. carried him to London where he occupied a most responsible position. At a dinner given to Mr. Cameron prior to his departure from London for New York, whither he has been transferred, Mr. Virtue was present. These present, all prominent business men of London, displayed an accurate knowledge of British Columbia affairs and all were most enthusiastic over the future of the province. The prediction was made that Victoria and Vancouver were destined to become cities of world-wide importance and that the general opinion was expressed that within a few years land values here, both urban and suburban, would undoubtedly show a large enhancement. It was, indeed, a surprise to Mr. Virtue to learn of the great attention which this province is attracting in the Old Country and to realize that the Englishman possesses such an accurate knowledge of the province's resources and affairs.

Improvement Abroad

Everywhere he went in Great Britain he noticed general improvement and advancement. Much was being heard of the unemployed but from conversations which he had had with men who were well posted the trouble seemed to be more from the fact that probably a great proportion of unemployed were out of work for the very reason that they did not want it. There is doubtless much distress, but the opinion expressed there was to the effect that there would not be nearly as much distress if the unemployed would earnestly turn their hands to whatever work they were offered.

In Ireland he had an excellent opportunity of ascertaining farming methods and the general impression carried away was that if the farmers there would but show a little more energy and more aggressiveness their returns would be undoubtedly larger. While in London Mr. Virtue visited the offices of the agent general for British Columbia, Hon. Mr. Turner, in the magnificent building, Salisbury House. From morning to night the staff is kept busy answering questions about British Columbia and Mr. Virtue was informed that the magnificent fruit displays made by the province at the leading exhibitions throughout the islands and the energy shown in advertising the resources of this province, bearing in mind the fact that the means are contemplating coming to British Columbia and being men of experience and comfortably off they will make the very best class of settlers.

Canadians Abroad

Another old time Victorian greeted Mr. Virtue in London, George Denny, a former newspaper man in this city and now in charge of the Associated Press work there. Mr. Virtue also ran across many visitors from British Columbia. The London hotels were filled with Canadians. At the Savoy no less than thirty-five British Columbians were stopping and everywhere they went they were most hospitably received, the more so when it became known that they hailed from this province.

The progress being made through eastern and western Canada proved a welcome surprise. In the seven years since he last travelled through the Dominion wonderful strides have been made. From the towns that then possessed small populations having jumped into the rank of cities. Mr. Virtue has nothing but praise for the excellent service on the Northern Pacific North Coast Limited on which he travelled east, and for the attention and consideration which passengers secured on the C. P. R. trains and on the magnificent Empresses. Nothing is lacking to make the trip pleasant for the traveller and the same of comfort is experienced throughout.

"In fact," declared Mr. Virtue, "I learnt more about British Columbia while I was away than I ever did while at home and my confidence in its future has been increased an hundred fold."

And Mr. Virtue did not seem in the

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is the greatest convenience of the age. This service is yours for the small sum of ten cents within the city limits and fifteen cents in outlying districts for a package weighing from one to ten pounds. Be sure that the name, address and street number is legibly written. Then

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least sorry that after his wayfaring he was back in Victoria the beautiful.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

W. M. Condon, of Manila, Philippine Islands, is at the Dominion.

Henry Phillips arrived in town last evening and is staying at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. Youngusband, of Los Angeles, are at the Balmoral.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bettles, of Ducks, arrived in town last evening and are staying at the Balmoral.

E. H. Keene came down from Cowichan yesterday and is staying at the Balmoral.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry O'Bryan of Portland, Ore., arrived in town last evening and are staying at the Empress.

Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Ewing of Prince Rupert arrived in town last evening and are stopping at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burt Nelson arrived in town last evening and are staying at the Balmoral.

E. B. Howes, of St. Paul, arrived in town last evening and is stopping at the Dominion.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wood, of Burlingame, Cal., arrived in town last evening and are staying at the Dominion.

C. M. Lane, the well known nursery man, came down yesterday from Somenos and is staying at the Dominion.

S. Pearce, manager of the Canada Western Wood and Pulp Co., came down from Nanaimo yesterday and is stopping at the Dominion.

Dr. W. H. Nishetts, of Portland, Oregon, arrived in town last evening in charge of a patient who has come here for special treatment, and is staying at the Dominion.

J. C. Corbin, the engineer who is in charge of B. Wilson & Company's new cold storage plant in this city, and who is a guest at the Dominion, returned from a short visit to Seattle last evening.

CANON BEANLANDS

ON MENDELISM

French Abbe's Important Discovery Regarding Plant Life

It was not until after it had remained for some 30 years in wholly unremembered oblivion, said the Rev. Canon Beanlands in his address to the ladies in the rooms of the Alexandra club last evening, that it came generally recognized what a great discovery this patient and modest French abbe, M. Mendel, had made in his monastery garden, and Suther Burbank's most ingenious experiments are after all merely adaptations of the fundamental and important truths, which quite unknown to Burbank and others, the gentle French abbe had practically discovered.

Mendel's law, as it might not improperly be called, had been proven by further investigation, to be absolutely correct, and was based upon unalterable facts which could not have very long remained hidden from the human understanding. Mendel had amused himself in making careful experiments in the crossing of certain distinct varieties of plants. And although Abbe Mendel had confined his remarkable and historical experiments to the crossing of the ordinary garden pea it was also clear that this theory could, to some extent at all events, be applied to the inter-mixture of distinct varieties of the human race.

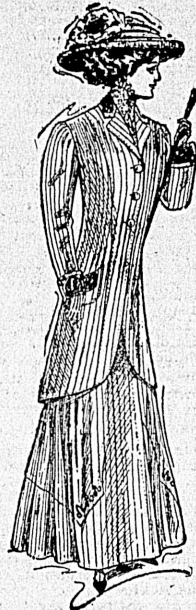
The conclusion should not however be drawn that human beings could be bred together like garden peas; as a hundred reasons could be easily given to show that this could not possibly be true. Mendel's theory seemed to mean this: that if any two varieties of plants which were sufficiently near allied to be fertile when crossed, but still sufficiently remote in their respective qualities to have definite heritable distinctions, the resulting offspring when they were bred together, would continue to produce descendants which would show the distinctions that belonged to the original parents and in a definite ascertainable ratio.

There were, it was true, many varieties, both of men and of human beings, possessors of qualities that were not heritable; while others with permanent heritable qualities also existed. Now, if two very distinct varieties of plants were taken, and the pollen of the one was used to fertilize the ovum of the other offspring, which would represent each of the parents and in a fixed ratio, would inevitably be produced. He would in the first place consider what that fixed ratio was, and then in the next place how did that fixed ratio occur, and both these questions could be fairly answered through the elucidation of the Mendel theory.

In every succeeding generation after the first for the first generation must not be counted a proportion of the offspring would breed true to the qualities of the pollen or male parent, while a like proportion would also breed true to the qualities of the ovum or female parent. While a double portion would be variable, although in

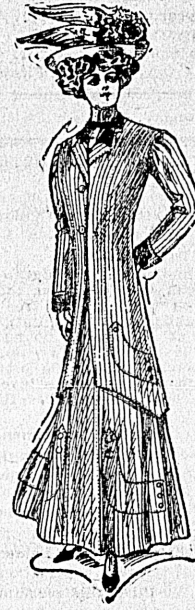
Campbell

THE FASHION CENTRE



THERE IS no picture, no flower, no statue so beautiful as a well dressed woman! A fresh spring flower is more pleasing than a faded autumnal rose—so is it with the art of being well dressed. All nature is busy putting on the garments of spring—all woman-kind, in sympathy with nature, has dainty thoughts of spring costumes. Naturally those thoughts turn to CAMPBELL'S, "the home of the dress beautiful," where every effort has been made to crystallize those thoughts into the most stylish and exclusive spring costumes, built in the exquisite new materials and shades which are taking the world of fashion by storm, and tailored with such skill that our customers will hardly credit the extremely low prices, such as:

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FOOTWEAR

Our importations are from the leading factories of America.

- See our new Ankle Strap Pumps in all leather.
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- See our new Pumps in all leathers and colors.

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY

Our lines will be open for your inspection Monday morning. Remember we are exclusive agents for the Cross shoe for women and the Florsheim shoe for men. Call and see the newest creations in footwear direct from these two leading factories of America.

McCandless Bros., & Cathcart
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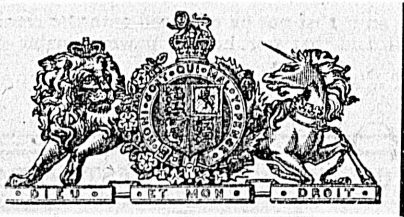
a definite proportion to either parent, its properties being fixed, not by the sex of the parents, but in consequence of some quality as yet unknown, but wholly irrespective of sex which bestowed upon the one a vital superiority over the other.

This dominant quality came from that parent which possessed it and which might be called the dominant parent; while the absence of this masterful quality was indicated by the term of recessive parent. Now, suppose that two plants were crossed one possessing permanently and not accidentally, the quality of growing tall, while the other possessing permanently and not accidentally the quality of growing dwarf or short, for

these qualities must be absolute and fixed not temporary. And if permanently tall, growing peas were crossed with permanently dwarf growing peas, a generation of tall peas would be immediately produced, which at once proved that tallness was the dominant and shortness the recessive quality in these two varieties, for the pea vines of the first generation would be all tall. But when the peas of this tall generation were self-fed or bred among themselves in the second generation out of every 100 seeds the following result would roughly speaking inevitably happen: 25 would be tall, 25 short and 50 that might be either tall or short, i.e., they would present the appearance of tallness, but would not, in the end,

breed true to the qualities of the tall variety. And these 25 purely tall would continue to the end of the chapter, for all time, breeding tall among themselves, and the 25 purely short would in like manner continue breeding short among themselves; while the remaining 50 which though they appeared to be tall, were not tall, turned breed when they were in their turn self-fed, in exactly the same proportions: i.e., 25 plants from every 100 seeds would be tall; 25 short, and 50 undetermined, although they would resemble the tall or dominant parent. Now, this was the whole of the idea upon which Mendel's theory was based.

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

SUTTON'S ROYAL
STRAINS

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J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year... \$5.00
Six months... 2.50
Three months... 1.25
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Sunday, February 21, 1909

THE PAPER INDUSTRY.

There was a despatch of more than ordinary interest in the Colonist yesterday. It was from New York, and read in part as follows:

A reduction in the duty on news print from 36 to 32 a ton, the placing of ground wood on the free list and the establishment of a duty of one-twelfth of a cent per pound on mechanically ground wood pulp, are the recommendations of the select committee on pulp and paper investigation which made a report to the House today.

The committee recommended the imposition of a duty of one-twentieth of a cent a pound on mechanical pulp, but suggested that this should apply only to countries, which place an export tax or duty on pulp wood. The object of this is to induce Canada to permit the free exportation of pulp wood. We think this recommendation as a whole is of great importance to Canada and especially to British Columbia. It will stimulate the paper-making industry to a degree beyond what those unfamiliar with the trade can form any idea of. Owing to the lower price of pulp wood in Canada, due to the fact that it can be manufactured into paper in the immediate vicinity of where it is cut, the duty of 32 per ton is an almost negligible quantity so far as trade with the United States is concerned. Canada has reached that stage in respect to her timber resources, which thoughtful observers have long seen was approaching in regard to other of her natural sources of wealth. The people of the United States, having prodigally wasted what nature gave them, are now compelled to call upon us for supplies.

The proposed penalization of mechanical pulp, exported from countries which do not permit the export of pulp wood, will not work any injury to Canada. The impression, which the members of the committee seem to have, is that the pulp makers of Canada will be so desirous of exporting their product to the United States that they will not support an export tax upon pulp wood. But we do not think such will be the case. This is a phase of the subject which rests in the hands of the provincial governments. There is no federal legislation prohibiting the export of pulp wood or placing a duty upon it when exported. Substantially all the forests, from which wood pulp can be exported to the United States, are either vested in the provinces severally or in the hands of private individuals. Whatever doubt there may be as to the constitutional right of a province to interfere with trade and commerce in the products of granted lands upon which the government has retained no royalty, there can be no doubt as to the right to define the conditions under which timber shall be cut upon lands vested in the Crown; wherefore we assume that each province can determine for itself whether pulp wood shall or shall not be exported. This is probably why the committee, in framing its recommendation in regard to the free admission of mechanical pulp, referred to the "subdivisions of a government." If the proposed measure becomes law, we may assume that the government of British Columbia will not depart from its policy of promoting, as far as it can, the manufacture of its timber within the province, so that pulp makers here will have an incentive to convert their products into paper. The opening of the United States market by the proposed changes in the duty on news print will mean very much to British Columbia, for the manufacture of paper is one of the most valuable of all industries to any community.

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION—IV.

We have asked why we direct attention to the Oriental question as we have no remedy to propose, and why we take a course that may create hard feeling, if we do not know how it can be prevented. Both questions are wholly reasonable, and we will answer them. Before any evil can be remedied its nature must be understood, just as a physician must diagnose a disease before he proceeds to treat it. All that we have been endeavoring to do is to throw some light upon the nature of the problem presented by the Oriental movement. In regard to the second point, we do not think ill-feeling will be created by an effort to reach the facts. The Japanese statesmen are as deeply concerned to find out the best solution of the problem as can possibly be. In this article we propose to give extracts from views expressed by others, which will show that we are not alone in regarding the issue as of the gravest moment. The first quotation is somewhat long, but

it shows that Japan is deeply interested in this difficult matter. We quote from a Yokohama exchange:

Count Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is quoted by the Nippon as saying that in view of the anti-Japanese agitation in California the Japanese Government would not in future dispatch emigrants to the Pacific coast. Japanese emigration to Mexico and South America has ended in failure, as past experience shows. Under these circumstances, the Tokio Government would also not encourage the Japanese emigration to South America in future. With regard to emigration to Hawaii, there is no space left for Japanese emigrants, and for this reason Hawaii may be said to be practically shut up for Japanese emigration. There are some who earnestly advocate emigration to South America, but official investigations revealed the fact that the Japanese emigration to Brazil proved unsuccessful, and there is therefore no hope of success in that direction. The Argentine Republic is promising for emigration, but as the general conditions of that country are far more advanced than in Japan, emigration to the Republic is out of the question. It is true that there are in South America vast uncultivated tracts of land, but these regions are not suited for colonization. In fact, the various regions of South America remain barren because of natural conditions. There is, therefore, no necessity to send Japanese emigrants to those countries. In Manchuria farming is being carried on a large scale, so that the method of farming in Japan is not applicable to that territory. The demand for Japanese workmen in industrial circles in Manchuria is quite limited. The dispatch of a small number of Japanese emigrants to any foreign country, causing the latter to start an agitation against Japanese, is not considered a wise policy for this country. The Japanese Government, guided by this principle, would not encourage emigration in future.

This means that Japan is about to attempt the impossible. It is going to endeavor to keep within its own crowded borders a rapidly increasing population, which is slowly, but steadily, learning to require more room per capita and a higher standard of living. We believe the attempt will be made in good faith, but it is foredoomed to failure. It is easy to fasten down a safety-valve, but the force of the deferred explosion will be only by so much the greater. The Kobe Chronicle regards the demand for a White Australia and a White British Columbia as a reversion to the policy of the Middle Ages, and as so unreasonable Japan can wait with confidence for it to be overcome. We quote:

The old strife between nations which gives signs of dying out is to be perpetuated by antipathies regulated according to the color of the skin. But it is difficult to believe that such a narrow-minded policy can survive for long the free play of either intellectual or economic forces. The only remedy is tact and patience, and so far as Japan is especially affected it is satisfactory to note that both the Government and people are exhibiting these qualities in a marked degree.

Our next quotation is from a source nearer home. Congressman McKinley, of California, speaking at a meeting of the Lincoln Club, of Kalamazoo, said:

The President said to the California Congressmen that we must preserve our lands for the white man, and that he was with us in our fight to bar Asiatic labor; but, said the President, Japan is a powerful nation, and we do not know what attitude her statesmen will assume toward us. If the difficulty were with England, I would have a hundred years of precedent to guide my action. Nor would the Kaiser strike us in the back, but would meet us on level ground on even terms. But we cannot tell what this new nation will do. We must be patient and endeavor to negotiate a treaty with Japan under which Japan will herself hold back her people from our continent.

Our next extract is from the Toronto Telegram, where we find an interview with Mr. Hackett, a well-known actor-manager. Mr. Hackett, among other things, said:

"The people of British Columbia are unquestionably unalterably opposed to the presence in any form to the Japanese race. So are the Californians, and in fact virtually the entire Pacific Slope, whether on Canadian or American soil. This extends to Australia and other British possessions whose shores are washed by the Pacific Ocean and where Japanese are apt to settle. This, in a great big territory like the United States and Canada, where both governments have to deal with problems which may be local and opposed to the policy of their general governments, is a very dangerous problem for both countries to confront."

"Is it possible that we may find a divided continent longitudinally instead of latitudinally, and a struggle with British Columbia allied with the Western Slope States against the Government in Ottawa and the Government in Washington?"

"This little cloud which rather than obscuring the rising sun has tended to accentuate its brilliancy and splendor as a world power is not to be underestimated, nor can it be over-estimated. The Japanese are unquestionably entitled, under their treaty rights, to every consideration, but because of their superiority in every way over, at least today, all other Oriental nations. The feeling, however, of racial antipathy can never be eradicated when two peoples are living in the same community under one flag, and the other without a conflict. This the Japanese will never do, nor should they."

We next quote from Mr. H. J. Mackinder, who wrote a letter to the London Times on the subject of a White Canada. Mr. Mackinder was lately a director of the London School of Economics. We reproduce a part of what he said:

Nether Japanese, nor Chinese, nor Indians, would welcome into their venerable and civilized societies an inroad in mass of white workers, with habits and ideals good in themselves, but destructive of the very bases of Japanese, Chinese and Indian moralities. "Let the problem be faced with forethought and the impending great conflict of races may be prevented. This, I venture to think, is the greatest and the most deeply moral task before the Imperial statesmanship of the United

Britain. Perhaps we shall find our way to a policy of separate white and Indian colonies within the Empire. That is a suggestion which was lately supported by Mr. Churchill and others."

The following extract is from the San Francisco Chronicle:

Exclusion of Asiatics should be by law and not by treaty, but it could be based on the broad ground of statesmanship as legal recognition of the unquestionable fact that Oriental and Western civilization can not exist side by side and that if such juxtaposition is attempted, the Oriental civilization must supplant our own by reason of economic conditions which no legislation can affect. That fact fully justifies an Oriental exclusion law, which we shall finally get by convincing the American people."

Senator Nixon, of Nevada, writing to the Governor of that state, said:

We are finding it difficult to assimilate even the immigrants of the white race, and have been obliged to carefully restrict such immigration. We have drifted into a condition regarding the black race which constitutes the great problem and peril of the future. Confronting our Pacific coast lies Asia, with nearly a billion people of the brown race, who, if there were no restrictions, would quickly settle upon and take possession of the entire coast and intermountain region.

History teaches that it is impossible to make a homogeneous people by the juxtaposition of races differing in color upon the same soil. Race tolerance means ultimately race war and mutual destruction, or the reduction of one of the races to servitude. The admission of a race of a different color in a condition of industrial servitude is foreign to our institutions, which demand equal rights to all within our jurisdiction.

There is but one consistent position to assume, and that is to refer to the whole question to domestic legislation in each country, permitting each to make such laws regarding the regulation, restriction or prevention of immigration as it sees fit.

The time has come, in my judgment, when the United States, as a matter of self-protection and self-preservation must declare by statutory enactment that it will not tolerate further race complications. Our country should by law, to take effect after the expiration of existing treaties, prevent the immigration into this country of all peoples other than those of the white race, except under restricted conditions relating to international commerce, travel and education.

Japan can not justly take offense at such action. She is at liberty to pursue the same course. Such action constitutes no charge of inferiority against the race excluded; it may be a confession of inferiority in ability to cope economically with the excluded race.

A Tokio despatch of yesterday gives some extracts from Japanese papers dealing with the same question, in which there is a decidedly alarmist tone. These things show the situation to be full of difficulty; but we see no reason to apprehend any early crisis. The one thing that seems necessary is to understand the facts as they actually are, and what has been set out in the articles printed in recent issues of this paper and the above extracts ought to contribute somewhat to the understanding of it.

THE VOTERS' LISTS.

No subject in the scope of legislation in Canada has given rise to such diversity of difficult propositions as the preparation of the Voters' Lists. The policy of the Dominion and all the provincial governments has been to do for the voter what in the United States the voter does for himself. Hence the system adopted is to prepare lists, and when once a man's name is on one of them, he need not thereafter trouble himself in regard to his right to vote, unless he changes his place of residence. There may be cases where the name of a person, already on a list, is through accident or design left off at a revision, but instances of this nature are so infrequent as to be negligible. The law contemplates that the revisions shall be made with absolute fairness and in the very great majority of cases they are so made. The weak point of the system is that it substitutes official action for individual action, and it leads to questions as to the right to the franchise in some cases. The system in force generally, we think, throughout the United States requires the individual voter to register. No one can do it for him, and he must register before every election. No registration, no vote is the rule, and the fact that a man's name is on a list used at one election does not entitle him to vote at another. We adopt the same system in our municipalities, where persons claim a right to vote on the household qualification. As we understand the matter, in the United States every citizen, who has resided in his precinct for a certain period before an election, has the right to vote thereat in such precinct and not elsewhere, provided he registers. The system is open to abuses in cities, where voters are "colonized" sometimes in certain wards or districts, but as a general rule we think it works very satisfactorily.

We do not think that the people of Canada are ready to adopt such a system. There would certainly be great objection if the people of British Columbia were required to register before every election, and under our representative system, which contemplates by-elections, such a plan might not work satisfactorily. It seems, therefore to be necessary to keep to the system of revision, and the effort of all legislation on the subject is undoubtedly a conscientious one to deal fairly by every man having a right to vote. There has been considerable discussion in the House in regard to striking off the names of persons who have left a district. Speaking in a general way the wish of the government seems to be not to fix any definite period within which a name may not be struck off, and that on the part

of some of the members on the other side to be to fix such a period. We incline to the view that the position taken by the government is more in the public interest than the other view. We think that a voter, who has changed his place of residence, even if temporarily, he should be permitted to place his name on the list of the district where he temporarily is, provided he applies to do so long enough before an election to permit his name to be placed upon the list for that election. If this is not now the case, we submit that it ought to be. But in the case of voters, who have temporarily left their places of residence, we do not see why their names should be ever struck off unless at their own request, no matter how long they might be absent. There is no more reason for striking off the name of such a person after a year than there is after a week. A man ought to have a right to vote where his domicile is, no matter if he has been away from it for ten years, and his name ought to be left on the list unless he himself asks to have it taken off. The danger of fixing any term at all, is that at the expiration of the term the revising officer would either have to strike off the name as a matter of course, or receive evidence to show that he ought not to do so, and as the evidence would have to be forthcoming in every disputed case, wherein is the advantage of specifying a year or any other term within which the name might remain on the list without evidence? The plea is made that the time limit is in favor of the working man. Our view is that it would operate against his interest. A working man of Victoria might go to, say, Fort George to get employment, but as long as his home remains here, he ought to be able to feel safe that his right to vote here would not be taken away, no matter if he was away five months or fifteen. We suppose that the object of the limit is to prevent any one from applying within it to have another name struck off on the ground of absence, but surely the registrar of votes could be trusted just as well before the expiration of the proposed limit to require legal evidence showing that the name ought to be struck off as after the expiration of the limit to show that it should stay on. With a time limit, the burden of proof would rest upon the absentee to show that his name should remain on after the expiration thereof; without a time limit the burden of proof would rest with the objector to show why the name should come off. Therefore we think it is better that there should be no limit and that its absence will be to the advantage of the absentee voter.

The war clouds over the Balkans refuse to disperse at the command of diplomacy. The internal troubles in Turkey are a very disquieting phase of the situation in the "Near East."

Women agriculturists in the British Isles are casting envious eyes on the rich farming lands in Canada. They form a class of immigrants who would be warmly welcomed, and we are sure they would find conditions in the Dominion to their satisfaction.

Victoria is fortunate today to have as her guest Mr. Kelso, the superintendent of the Neglected Children's branch of Ontario's Provincial Secretary's department. His mission here is in connection with a theme of much interest and importance at the present time, and we are sure we will profit by his advice. He will deliver a number of public addresses today, which are noted in the news columns, and we hope there will be large audiences to hear him.

Mr. England, parks' superintendent, has outlined what we think is a very excellent plan for the repair and improvement of the fountains and plot of ground at the junction of Government and Douglas Streets. The suggestion that the fountains should be removed to Beacon Hill park is quite absurd. We agree with Mayor Hall that there are too few drinking fountains in the city and that every effort should be made to properly maintain those which we now have, and, indeed, add to their number when occasion presents itself.

Mr. Taft, in a speech at Cincinnati, reported in our dispatches yesterday, said that the government of the United States was confronted with a deficit of one hundred million dollars. He did not think the situation serious, however. The present stagnation in business, in his opinion, was due to the uncertainty which prevailed in respect to changes in the tariff. This discloses a truth which Canadians have been brought home to them on more than one occasion—that tariff tinkering exercises a very unsettling effect on the industrial and trade conditions of a country.

A section of the people of Victoria think they are rather harshly dealt with in the matter of the civic franchise, and we do not say their grievance is not a legitimate one; but let them read the following, which is a press dispatch which we had from Winnipeg recently, and they will see that what is considered one of the most progressive cities in Canada is disposed to curtail the privileges of the franchise rather than extend them: "The city council has decided that in the new voters' list to be made up in July by registration individuals owning the \$300 property or tenants paying \$180 a year may go on. Corporations possessing four thousand dollars or paying \$600 a year rent will be entitled to one vote. This latter is unique legislation. Roomers or boarders will not be given the franchise, as proposed at first."

There is a very real and serious question in the minds of many of our people as to the propriety of the government of the United States being confronted with a deficit of one hundred million dollars. He did not think the situation serious, however. The present stagnation in business, in his opinion, was due to the uncertainty which prevailed in respect to changes in the tariff. This discloses a truth which Canadians have been brought home to them on more than one occasion—that tariff tinkering exercises a very unsettling effect on the industrial and trade conditions of a country.

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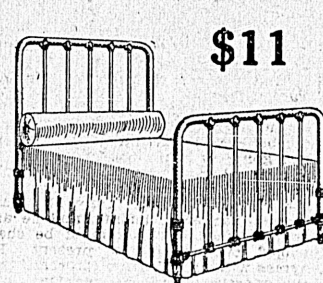
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JUST give us an opportunity to show you what we consider the grandest collection of handsome beds ever shown here, a showing that would do credit to a city of much larger proportions.

But its greatness is not alone in its size—the superiority of the excellent designs shown would alone distinguish it. The secret is in controlling, through large purchase, the best designs of the leading bed factories.

Let us show you the finest stock and the best bed values in the city.



\$11

IRON BEDSTEAD—Vernis Martin (light gold bronze) finish, varnished, Continuous pillars. A very attractive bed style. Price is only...\$11.00

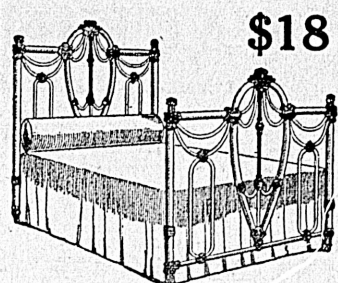
Mattresses

In Mattresses we show a very complete range of all styles from the very finest hair mattress to the common excelsior. In each and every style we offer the finest of values.

We are sole agents for the famous "Ostermoor" mattresses and for the "Restmore" Mattresses. These mattresses are the very best values in the mattress line.

We sell the "Ostermoor" at eastern prices—

\$15



\$18

IRON BEDSTEAD—A cream enamel finished bed with brass trimmings. This is a very popular style at a popular price. Each, only\$18.00

Here is a price range on Iron and Iron and Brass Beds which surely contains one to fit your purse. Each and every bed from the lowest-priced to the highest is a worthy one—well made, well finished and of good design. Prices range from—

\$4 to \$30

In Brass Beds the choice of designs and the range of prices is wide indeed. Broad as is the showing of Iron Beds, the Brass collection is its equal. Superiority of design and construction distinguish these brass beds of ours. Priced from each—

\$37.50 to \$110



\$37.50

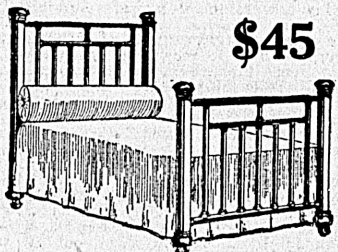
BRASS BEDSTEAD—The finest value in Brass Beds in the city. Pillars 2 inches, top tubes 3/4 in., other tubes 5/8 in. Low priced at, each.....\$37.50

Bedding

In Spring Mattresses, in cots, camp cots and all kindred lines you'll find our stock a very complete one, offering you a very wide choice.

In Bedding, the Bedding Store will surprise you in the completeness of its offerings. We sell the very finest qualities, but the large purchases we make enables us to offer these at easy prices.

Let us show you some of our offerings in these lines.



\$45

BRASS BEDSTEAD—An excellent value in brass beds. Pillars are 2 inches, top tubes 3/4 inch, other tubes 5/8 inch. Priced at, each.....\$45.00

We Can Save You Money on Carpets

We know that we can save you money on Carpets. Our carpets are of superior quality—carpets we can guarantee to give perfect satisfaction—carpets from houses who have supplied us for years—the house of "Templeton," and the house of "Crossley."

Our men are men of years of experience in the carpet business and their work is not surpassed by any in the land.

Our stock this season is unusually fine and with this combination we promise you savings unusual.

Ingrain Carpets, from, per yard.....60¢
Tapestry Carpets, from, per yard.....75¢
Brussels Carpets, from, per yard.....\$1.00

Velvet Carpets, from, per yard.....\$1.50
Wilton Carpets, from, per yard.....\$1.90
Axminster Carpets, from, per yard.....\$1.90

Leather Upholstered Furniture Just In

These are a few of Friday's new arrivals in leather upholstered furniture—some of the newest and finest leather furniture we have shown.

We haven't enough room for the proper display of our upholstered furniture so have marked these pieces at prices which should move them into other homes in a hurry.

MORRIS CHAIRS—Chief among the new arrivals is the line of Morris Chairs. In these we show many new designs. The best artists in Mission Designing have contributed. Made in Mission design and finished Early English. Upholstered in Spanish Leather. Price, each.....\$40.00
MORRIS CHAIRS—Another line of Morris Chairs just in. A smaller design, but just as stylish and worthy. Priced at, each.....\$35.00
MORRIS CHAIRS—Another line of these popular chairs. These are priced at a popular price. Selected oak, leather upholstered. Each.....\$30.00
ARM CHAIRS—A stylish chair style, in Mission design. Frame is selected oak finished Early English. Leather upholstered. Each.....\$25.00
ARM ROCKERS—A fine rocker style in both Early English and Golden Finished Oak. Upholstered in leather. Very comfortable. Each.....\$18.00

ARM ROCKERS—Here is a great, large rocker style in Early English finished oak frames. Large leather cushions. Price, each.....\$35.00
ARM CHAIRS—An excellent line of arm chairs at this price. Frames are selected oak finished Early English. Leather upholstered. Each.....\$18.00
COUCH—In golden oak, upholstered in either green or maroon leather. An attractive furniture piece and comfortable, too. Price, each.....\$45.00
COUCH—A fine couch style in golden oak. This one is upholstered in green leather. Finest workmanship throughout. Price is, each.....\$50.00
Early English finish. Each.....\$80.00
SUITE—A striking three-piece suite consisting of settee, chair, and rocker. Very attractive design.
DAVENPORT SOFA—A large Davenport sofa made of selected oak finished Early English. Upholstered in leather. A handsome piece. Price.....\$85.00

New "White and Gold" and "Blue Willow" China

You'll find here a full line of that delightful and popular China—the "White and Gold"—for we have just received a shipment of those lines of which we were temporarily out of stock. If you have been waiting for this news you'll be pleased to know that you may now get what you require. If you are one who has never known this beautiful China we invite you to visit the China Shop and see it.....

This is the finest English Bone China, and just not be confused with the common imitations of this ware sold in competition. You'll find that our buying powers enable us to offer this superior quality china at the prices of the ordinary.

A shipment of "Blue Willow" has also just arrived, and you may now fill the breaks in this line from a complete stock.

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NOTE AND COMMENT

Hon. Charles Langelier's long expected political souvenirs from 1878 to 1890 have appeared, and clear up some political matters of that period. Thus a Montreal correspondent, referring to the memoirs, writes:

"Mr. Langelier repudiates the Conservative accusations that George Brown planned the Letellier coup d'état in the city. He declares that Governor Letellier dismissed the De Boucherville government, without any advice from Ottawa or elsewhere. He also claims that had De Boucherville recommended it the Lieutenant Governor would have called upon Chapleau to form a new government. Regarding the appointment of Archbishop Taschereau as cardinal, the memoirs state the nomination was brought forth by Vicar General Legarie, of Quebec, Sir J. A. Chapleau, and Sir John A. Macdonald.

The tremendous pitch to which party feeling has been aroused in Ireland is indicated in the language of extreme denunciation used a few days ago by Sir Edward Carson, late solicitor-general for Ireland, against Mr. Birrell, Irish chief secretary. Sir Edward quoted statistics of last year's record of outrages in Ireland, showing the vast increase over any previous year, while the government does not make the slightest attempt to either prevent or stop them. Sir Edward is quoted as saying:

"As a man who has had high office in Ireland, I declare that at the present moment the condition of Ireland is the gravest since under any government of any country that has been seen in our time, and is a foul stain on the British nation. I am not going to make any personal attack on Mr. Birrell; he is beneath contempt. He is a mere party puppet, playing the party game for the sake of Irish votes."

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, in a recent issue, had a very friendly and sympathetic reference to the plans now in hand for the improvement and beautification of Victoria. We quote:

"The efforts now making to beautify Seattle, through such organizations as the Municipal Planning League, should be strengthened and stimulated somewhat by similar efforts afoot in Victoria, B. C., Seattle's close and friendly neighbor. It is not likely that the legislature now in session at Victoria will make an appropriation at this season for the purpose of improving and beautifying the provincial capital. But the legislature is being urged to do so. The citizens of Victoria are making a vigorous effort to secure an appropriation from the provincial parliament. If the present legislature does not make the appropriation, it will certainly be made by some subsequent legislature, and an appropriation for the purpose ought to be made as soon as possible, for the possibilities of beautifying Victoria are very great. Even now Victoria is an exceptionally beautiful little city. But there is a work to do in Victoria, as there is a work to do in Seattle, and, soon or late, the provincial parliament will authorize it and provide for it. The early prospect of a cleaner and more beautiful Victoria should remind the people of this community of the absolute need of aiding and encouraging the efforts now being made for the beautification of Seattle. Seattle is the large and beautiful controlling urban centre of the Pacific Northwest. It should be a centre of light and leading in all that makes for municipal betterment in this section, and the earnest, progressive spirits trying to give Seattle this distinction should be encouraged in every possible way.

At Toronto the other day, Mr. J. P. Knight, of Montreal, secretary of the Canadian Bankers' Association, delivered a very interesting and instructive speech at the Canadian Club luncheon on "The Clearing House, Its Origin and Mechanism." To quote from a press dispatch:

Mr. Knight traced the origin of the clearing house back to London in the dim ages, before the United States, where it has been claimed this medium of exchange was first established. An early copy of the clearing house in the books of an ancient firm had been made in 1773 and recorded "19 shillings, 6 pence, payment of one-quarter's rent for clearing house." Even before that, his belief was that the bank managers of London used to meet at appointed coffee houses, and there, over a pot of ale, exchange the respective papers between the men of the respective banks, and so save themselves tedious journeys about the town. At the close of 1838 a committee of bankers met in Montreal, sent out a circular, calling a meeting, which resulted in the establishment of Montreal's clearing house. The total amount delivered to it by the sixteenth of March that year was \$1,458,000, while \$300,000 was paid in by the receiving banks to clear themselves. Since then the business has grown so that in one day last year \$3,392,236 had been received and disposed of in fifteen minutes.

In a recent issue, the Daily Mining Record of Denver, had a pleasing editorial reference to the outlook for the mining industry in British Columbia, expressing the opinion that the progress of the industry in this province "will materially assist operations in our own northern sections." To quote further:

British Columbia, according to its recently compiled figures, has produced, all told, the sum of \$223,000,000 in mineral wealth, beginning with its earliest placer discoveries and continuing to the end of 1908. British Columbia, we must bear in mind, is a comparatively new field, and has progressed purely on the value of its mineral deposits, never having had the boom spirit that has been shown in so many American camps. The province is growing and the time will come when its annual output is far in excess of what it is today. Of all foreign lands, British Columbia has more in common with the United States than any of the rest of them. The miners who work in the properties in the camps of that province, are largely American miners, and there is a continuous change from those regions to the mineral regions of the States. The problems of British Columbia, apart from mining, are also very similar to the problems of the Pacific coast, and to the exclusion of foreign labor, admitted to be demoralizing to any section, and impossible to mining camps,

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, February 22, 1869.

Mr. Ritchie, late manager of the firm of Sproat & Co., here, left yesterday for the Active for San Francisco, to take charge of Sproat & Co.'s business in that city. Mr. Ritchie, by his business tact and gentlemanly bearing, has, during a somewhat lengthened stay amongst us, made a large circle of warm friends. We join them in wishing him every success in his new field of labor.

Street Improvements.—Government street, from the bridge to Thence Alley is already metalled with the best description of flinty blue-stone, which appears sufficiently hard to resist the wear and tear of the heaviest vehicles for many years. In the process of metalling the Corporation workmen have removed the dust of the sidewalks maintained by the Hudson Bay Co., whose tall stockades formerly ran along Government street as far south as Broughton. Dr. Dickson's house marks the site of the old Government street bastion, and the last of the great wooden warehouses of the company, now comprised in the operation until every street in the city has been repaired or rendered passable.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Dean Pigou, of Bristol, who celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday last week, is one of the wisest of living ecclesiastics, and has much sought of at public functions on that account. One of his best stories concerns Dr. Whately, who was Archbishop of Dublin when the Dean was a student at Dublin University. At dinner one day, the Archbishop, near a young aide-de-camp, and in the course of the meal the latter asked his grace, "Do you know the difference between an Archbishop and an ass?" The Archbishop was too taken aback to reply, and seeing his hesitation, the aide-de-camp continued: "One wears a cross on his mitre, the other wears it on his back." Dr. Whately looked the young man over with the utmost gravity, and without relaxing a muscle of his face, he propounded another conundrum: "Do you know," he said, "the difference between an aide-de-camp and an ass?" "No, I do not," replied the officer, beginning to feel a little uncomfortable. "Neither do I, sir," thundered this grace, and the aide-de-camp collapsed. "Pigou" is extremely musical, and takes special interest in church music, being president of the Church Choir Guilds. "It is one of the sorrows of my life," he once said, "that when I was a boy I was forced away from my natural predilection for music, and made to work at algebraic problems instead." The Dean has for many years been an advocate for advancement and improvement in church music, and he has spoken strongly against what he called "cork-screw chants" which were full of accidentals, and made the congregation feel as if they did not know where they were." He is also against the long interludes which occur in much church music. In this connection, he once told an amusing story. Two sailors met one day, and one of them asked the other, "Where have you been today, Bill?" "To church," was the reply. "What did you hear in church, Bill?" "Oh, nothing." "What is an anthem?" was the next question. "Oh," replied Bill, "if I said 'Give me that spade,' that would be a hymn; but if I said 'Give me that spade,' Alleluia! Amen! Alleluia! Amen! that would be an anthem."

There is an illustration of the intelligence of the novel-reader from the Saturday Review. Lately being in a large seaside town, we went into the chief of the long library, and sought the book by Trollope, "Trollope?" said the shopgirl. "No, we've nothing of Trollope's now. I think he is read out. We are never asked for him." We walked down the town to another library. Again, we found Trollope read out. "Nobody wants that kind of writer today," said the shopgirl. "I have Thackeray's novels up there," pointing to a high shelf—"but they might as well be taken away for any inquiries that are ever made about any of them." This girl was bright and frank, for when asked what sort of novel people wanted today she replied, "Light frothy stuff, with plenty of sensation."

Colonel Caldwell, the Master of Corpus, Cambridge, who has had a lucky escape from a taxi-cab accident, is says the Pall Mall Gazette, one of the few heads who wears the military title with the cap and gown, and the cap and gown with such distinction. Mathematical lecturer, tutor, bursar, Fellow of Corpus—these were the Colonel's credentials when they elected him to the Mastership, some three years ago, when but fifty-seven years had elapsed since he was born, at St. Anne's Barracks, Barbados, to a Lieutenant-colonel of the old 92nd. Himself has commanded the militia battalion of the regiment, and so mixed have his attributes become that, while at Cambridge, he is always known as "the Colonel," with the Gordons he was always "the Don."

AMERICAN LEAGUE OPENS IN APRIL

Chicago, Feb. 19.—The season of the American baseball league will open April 12, according to the original schedule made public today. On that day New York will play at Washington, D. C., and Boston will be at Philadelphia. On April 14, Cleveland will be at St. Louis, and Chicago at Detroit. On Decoration Day St. Louis will be at Cleveland, Detroit at Chicago, New York at Washington and Boston at Philadelphia.

HEALTHY PLANTS

Require the Most Careful Attention as Well as Good Soil.

Did you ever see a rosebush which, despite the most beneficent environment of soil, sunshine and of atmosphere, seemed never to achieve a healthy growth?

A ton of manure will not help a plant that has a canker eating out its heart.

You must destroy the cause before you can remove the effect. You cannot cure Dandruff and Baldness by rubbing on hair lotions, and rubbing in vasoline, etc.

You must look to the cause of the trouble. It is a germ, at the roots of your hair which causes it to fall out. Newbro's Herpicide destroys the germ, and healthy hair is the sure result.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Two sizes, 50c. and \$1.00. Cyrus H. Bowes, special agent.

FURNITURE TRUCKS

At \$1.50 per hour

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BRITISH OPINION

The Standard says: The conduct of the anti-session campaign has been entrusted to zealous under secretaries, budding statesmen who may be ignored or, if necessary, disavowed. Mr. Herbert Samuel, however, means, if possible, to escape that official penalty, and in his trade at Petersborough against the House of Lords simply demanded support for the government policy. What that policy might be his audience seem to have been left to find out for themselves. Sir Edward Strachey, at Yeovil, was even more oracular than his judicious colleague from the Home office. He does not believe in isolating a single issue and going to the country upon it. "Preservation of free trade," should, he thinks, be made up with "Death to the House of Lords." Only Mr. Nasmyth has been definite, and he announced that Apollonius must be challenged, but not just at present. He agrees with Mr. Winston Churchill that the question should be remitted to a more convenient opportunity. In his mind's eye he discerns a country crying out for Liberal government and the sovereign beckoning to a Liberal leader, but that patriot turning away from the nation's voice and deaf to his King's appeals, unless he is first given leave to multiply peccates at discretion.

An outcry is already going up from the British trader, says the Daily Mail, and in some quarters it is even suggested that France is guilty of something very like an unfriendly act in raising her tariff when England does not tax French manufactures. Now, it is only wise to look at the question as our neighbors see it. The French view, based on the assertions of the party now in power in England and all orthodox British economists, is that England admits foreign manufactures free, not from any spirit of philanthropy to the foreigner, but because it suits her own interests to do so. The free traders expressly disclaim any notion of sentiment in the fiscal policy, and refuse to make any return for the special privileges which the states of the empire, from sentimental reasons, have granted to the goods of the mother country. Frenchmen are then perfectly justified in arguing that, as we ourselves do not consider sentiment in our fiscal system, we must not expect them to be influenced by it. Matters would be otherwise if Britain had such a tariff as Canada possesses. There would then be some possibility of a bargain by which both countries would profit. But under free trade Britain has no bargaining power, as the "fete" Lord Salisbury pointed out twenty years ago, and she must be prepared to see her industries penalized whenever a foreign country raises its tariffs.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—
Henry Phillips, Montreal.
Mr. J. S. Harvey, O'Brien, Portland, Ore.
Ralph J. Johns, Tacoma.
Thos. T. Burley, Tacoma.
C. D. Hagg, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Reed, Seattle.
Kearseley, Bryan, Vancouver.
K. Bryan, Jr., Vancouver.
Miss Bryan, Vancouver.
H. J. Cronin, Vancouver.
Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Ewing, Prince Rupert.
L. P. Bremner, Vancouver.

At the Driard—
G. A. H. Taylor, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Burt, Nelson.
A. Palmer, Vancouver.
G. H. Devline, Vancouver.
D. Perry, Vancouver.
A. Kaye, Vancouver.
H. R. N. Clynne, Vancouver.
Jas. Findlay, Jr., Vancouver.
R. A. Clyde, Vancouver.
P. G. Gibberd, Regina.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Vivian, Regina.
F. McEwen, Spokane.
F. Matthews, Spokane.
D. Davidson, Tacoma.
A. T. Forrest, Tacoma.
D. H. McNeil, San Francisco.
F. Hodgson, San Francisco.
T. S. Sinclair, San Francisco.
V. F. Thompson, Los Angeles.
H. McDonald, Los Angeles.
H. Stephens, Seattle.
D. White, Seattle.
H. McPherson, Portland.
N. N. Grierson, Portland.
J. Shepherd, Everett.
H. Davies, Port Townsend.

At the King Edward—
H. W. Shepherd, Edmonton.
Miss Boogley, Vancouver.
Miss Trull, Vancouver.
Mrs. S. J. Hagen, Chemahus.
F. Goldie, Layman.
Mr. and Mrs. Swanson, Spokane.
Geo. H. Dunn, Duncan.
J. Russell, Portland.
E. H. McNeil, Portland.
W. Sweeney, Portland.
A. Sheets, Portland.
B. Ashcom, Portland.
G. Freeman, Portland.
G. Campbell, Winnipeg.
J. Thompson, Cumberland.
Edith Thompson, Cumberland.
L. Shavley, Vancouver.
W. H. Plunkett, Centuria.
W. J. Nelson, Centuria.
G. L. Grenkle, Vancouver.

At the Dominion—
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wood, Burlington, Calif.
Mrs. A. Pawsey, Burlingame, Calif.
John H. Gault, St. Vincent.
T. P. P. St. Vincent.
B. Exton, Nanaimo Football Team.
W. McEwan, Nanaimo.
Thos. Miller, Nanaimo.
J. H. McEwan, Nanaimo.
Donald McEwan, Nanaimo.
R. Mossey, Nanaimo.
R. Isenwood, Nanaimo.
W. Shepherd, Nanaimo.
T. Bryce, Nanaimo.
J. Smith, Nanaimo.
J. Struthers, Nanaimo.
F. Klean, Nanaimo.
Wm. Wright, Ladysmith Junior Team.
H. Pagan, Ladysmith.
D. Pagan, Ladysmith.
J. Wilkinson, Ladysmith.
F. Moore, Ladysmith.
Wm. Ashmore, Ladysmith.
Tom Morgan, Ladysmith.
Tom Dade, Ladysmith.
J. H. Gault, Ladysmith.
William Ross, Ladysmith.
John Batle, Ladysmith.
A. Simpson, Ladysmith.
M. Celtic, Ladysmith.
S. Pearce, Nanaimo.
Dr. N. A. Nishley, Portland.
Mrs. C. Close, Seattle.
E. B. Howes, St. Paul.
W. M. Gordon, Meadville.
J. F. Taylor, Vancouver.

New Spring Wash Materials for "Tub" Frocks

Every woman in the neighborhood whose thoughts turn towards new Spring dress fabrics should come and investigate these offerings tomorrow. Our advance showing of charming 1909 Spring Washable Materials, all extremely pretty and dainty—wonderfully desirable, too, from an economical standpoint:

COTTON CREPES, one of the prettiest fabrics of the season, unrivalled for wash and wear, all colors, per yard, only.....25c
DRESS LINENS, in all shades, scarcely anything cooler or more comfortable for summer suits. Fine value, per yard.....60c
DIMITY MUSLINS, few up-to-date women who do not appreciate beautiful, washable "dimities," spots and fancy designs, all shades, per yard, only.....35c
GRAFTON'S ENGLISH PRINTS, these prints are the most desirable one can procure, all fast colors, every shade that is popular. Per yard, only.....15c

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M. Collins, England.
J. Corbin, Seattle.
J. E. Auld, Vancouver.
C. N. Gane, Somenos.
Albert Wisler, New York.

At the Balmoral—
Ralph Younghusland, Los Angeles.
Ivan Slavinsky, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bellew, Ducks.
W. Crichton, Ducks.
E. H. Keene, Cowichan.

THRILLING STORY OF RESCUE AT SEA

Saving of Shipwrecked Company From Sloop Nugget By Northwestern Was Difficult Work

Daniel Wagner, one of the crew of the lost sloop Nugget, rescued in Alaskan waters by the steamer Northwestern, arrived at Seattle by the steamer and told a thrilling story of the rescue. He said the Nugget left Lituya Bay on Feb. 8, bound to Juneau. A gale sprang up and the sloop was driven off shore about 175 miles. There were seven of us in the little vessel and the quarters were rather meagre. As we were carried further from the shore spray dashed over the bow, soaking the men and the one woman to the skin. The wind howled and whistled, threatening time and again to tear the bare pole from the deck.

"Finally daylight came and the situation did not look quite so desperate. Mrs. Lukon, the only woman on board, was very plucky and did as much as any one to keep the canvas out, and we began to gain against a lighter wind until within thirty miles of land. With the shore in sight another gale sprang up and tore us away from land once more. Far out to sea we were hurled, the sails were ripped from the poles and the rudder was broken. The sloop finally lay at the complete mercy of the elements. We were crouched in the bottom of the vessel, huddled together with chattering teeth and shaking limbs, in a vain effort to keep ourselves warm. We had eaten no cooked food for five days; our water supply was almost gone and one and all were consumed with the pangs of hunger and thirst while our minds

were tortured with the ever present thought of death far out at sea. The sloop was rapidly filling with water, which dashed over the sides faster than we could bail it out. It was like trying to stem the tides of the ocean. We had all given up hope, although with a desperation born of gale instinct, we continued to bail out the sloop.

"A solitary lantern shed its cheerless rays from the bowsprit. Louis Jordan, the 17-year-old boy, was babbling like a child in one corner. His mind had given away under the strain. His sister, Mrs. Lukon, was also losing her grip, and we were watching them both to see that they did not, in their madness, leap overboard.

"Suddenly a brilliant ray of light struck us full in the face, blinding us and overwhelming our mind for an instant with the thought that the end had come and the light of heaven was shining down upon us. Then we realized that it came from far across the waters, glistening along the crests of the rolling waves. It was the searchlight of a big vessel and the light of heaven itself could hardly have been more welcome to the starved and chilled occupants of our little craft."

"When the faint light of the sloop's lantern was first discerned, Captain O'Brien was first to discern it. He saw a boat in distress. He turned out of his course, and after running four miles, reached a point where he could hear the wail of the woman as she cried in her agony. 'Take us aboard! Oh, take us aboard!'

The sloop was sighted at 9.25 o'clock at night on February 14 and the Northwestern was then about forty miles off Juneau. There was a sixty-mile race raging and tremendous seas were running. Captain O'Brien was the first to decide to stand by until daylight but about an hour later the men in the sloop shouted that she was fast sinking and he decided to make immediate attempt at rescue. After about an hour's search the big steamship or she came alongside the sloop with the latter vessel on the lee side.

The rescue is graphically described by John Burnside, who was a passenger on the Northwestern and who witnessed the scene from the deck of the steamer.

"It was one of the worst nights imaginable on the water," Mr. Burnside said, "with wind and snow howling over the water waste and the incessant waves rolling and pitching the Northwestern almost on her beam ends. Far down below us we could make out the little sloop like a speck on the angry seas buffeted here and there. The shrill screams of the man and his wife grasped it. The ladder was put over the side and the man and his wife grasped it. The sloop dropped from beneath their feet and they hung on the end of the ladder between sea and sky. The ladder dipped far down and then slammed against the ship's side as she pitched the other way. Weakened by lack of food and water it seemed as though they must let go and be hurled into the sea. The woman's clothing was torn from her. The man was badly bruised by being thrown against the ship. But finally they were hauled aboard and the task of rescuing the five others began.

"Jordan clutched at the ladder, but when the sloop was swept from beneath his feet he lost his grip and fell between the steamship and the sloop jammed together and more. Ropes were put over the side and the captain and other men on board hauled to them until hauled over the ship's side. While assisting in the rescue the second engineer of the Northwestern was struck by the mast of the sloop and received two broken ribs."

The barkentine James Johnston arrived at Millside on the Fraser yesterday to load lumber for San Francisco.

The steamer Beckenham reached Vancouver at midnight and loaded 1,100 tons of salt herring for Japan. The little steamer Don when off Brothie ledge yesterday broke her rudder and was brought back to port. She was hauled out on Watson's ways to have a new rudder shipped.

The French bark Jean Bart, which has been chartered by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., for a cargo of barley to the United Kingdom, receives a freight



"FIT-REFORM" TAILORING

"Fit-Reform" Suits are hand-made, from the time the cutter traces his pattern on the cloth, until the finishers give the garments their last touches.

Shoulders and collars are moulded by hand. That's why a "Fit-Reform" coat holds its shape so long—hugs the neck so snugly.

"Fit-Reform" Clothes are tailor-made, just as surely as if they had been built to your individual measure.

Suits, \$12 to \$30.

Trousers, \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$6.

Allen & Co. 1201 Government St. Victoria, B.C. Fit-Reform

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The Pitner Light BEFORE ADOPTING AN IMITATION

50 Outfits Have Been Supplied to the Hudson's Bay Company Alone Preliminary Enquiries to

J. T. DEAVILLE, 718 Fort Street, Phone 1737

of 13 shillings, 9 pence, the lowest rate of the season. This figure for barley equals a rate of 12 shillings, 6 pence for wheat. The French ship La Perse has been chartered to load barley from San Francisco for the United Kingdom at the rate of 15 shillings.

At a meeting of the marine underwriters at San Francisco it was decided to abandon the wreck of the steamer Sibyl Marston, which was wrecked off the coast near Santa Barbara, January 13, on account of the great expense it would involve to salvage the vessel. A contract has been awarded to a local company for stripping the vessel. The schooner Ensign, which went ashore at Naples, January 21, is also regarded as an unpromising undertaking, and the underwriters have advertised the wreck for sale as she now lies.

The Norwegian steamer Selja, which has been chartered by the Pacific Mail Steamship company for the Portland-Oriental run, will be delivered at Hong Kong May 1, and will reach the Columbia on her first voyage about June 1. The Henrik Isen will steam from Hong Kong June 1; the Rygia will

St. David's Day

A Supper and Social ENTERTAINMENT

will be held at the Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad St., Victoria, B.C., on Monday evening March 1st, 1909. Supper will be laid at 8 p.m. sharp. Ladies are invited. Chairman, Dr. O. M. Jones.

Tickets can be had at A. Patch's store 1407 Douglas St., or the Hub Clear store, Government St., members of the committee. Tickets \$1.00.

steam from Portland for the Orient July 1, and the Hercules will leave Portland on her first voyage to the Orient October 1.

The steamer Agapanthus, after lying at Esquimalt since last April, leaves today for Nanaimo to load bunkers, and will then proceed to Portland to load for Australia.

For Sale at a Bargain

We have a first-class furnished cottage in the heart of the city, with all conveniences, for a few days at \$2,000.

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\$5.00 BOTTLE FOR.....\$3.50

\$7.50 BOTTLE FOR.....\$5.50

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If your automobile has been garaged for the winter have the tires removed and send them to us for any necessary repairs. Present attention to your tires will guarantee prolonged life and early and substantial service during the coming season.

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VICTORIA TRANSFER CO. LTD.
Telephone 129

NEWS OF THE CITY

Ladies' Guild to Meet

The Ladies' Guild of the St. James district will meet at 8 o'clock Tuesday afternoon next at the residence of Mrs. Broderick, 47 Menzies Street.

Dr. Kergin to Speak

Dr. Kergin, M.P.P. for the Skeena district will be the speaker at the four o'clock meeting in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium this afternoon.

Pythian Dance

A dance will be held on the evening of the 25th inst., under the auspices of the Pythian Sisters at their hall. A first-class musical programme has been arranged and a pleasant time is assured all attending.

Schools Will Celebrate

February 27, the anniversary of the surrender of Cronje, will be celebrated in the city schools by the flying of flags and the school cadet corps will join in the military church parade to be held on Sunday, the 28th.

"Breaking Bands"

A very interesting lecture entitled "Breaking Bands" will be given by A. H. Cross of Cleveland, Ohio, in the lecture room of the St. Andrew's Church Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Cross is a very able speaker and his lecture is most impressive and amusing.

British Israel Class.

The British Israel class propose to meet on Monday, February 22nd, at 8 o'clock p. m. in the educational room of the Y. M. C. A., Broad Street. The public are cordially invited. Subject, "Israel's Mission in Europe;" five centuries of Christian work previous to Augustine's landing. A review of the true history of Israel's "fruit-bearing," Isaiah 27:6 and Matt. 21:43. The speaker will be E. Middleton.

Overholding Tenant.

In the county court Judge Lampman has given judgment for the plaintiff in the case of Heater vs. Landsberg, an action to dispossess an overholding tenant. Mr. Landsberg claimed that he was a yearly tenant, that he originally had taken the house for a year, and had been allowed to stay on by the former owner of the premises. Judge Lampman held that he was a monthly tenant, and ordered that he vacate by March 1. Geo. Morphy appeared for the plaintiff and J. P. Mann for the defendant.

Prisoners Transferred

Owing to the overcrowded condition of the New Westminster jail it has been found necessary to transfer twenty prisoners from that institution to the Victoria provincial jail. The party of convicts arrived in the city last night on the Princess Charlotte, in the custody of Sergeant of Provincial Police Murray and Constable Carter, of the local office and Constables Smith and North, of Vancouver. The trip was made without incident, the prisoners all being safely landed in the local place of detention.

Mr. Kelso's Addresses Today.

A committee who had the matter in hand were fortunate in being able to make arrangements so that the general public will have an opportunity of hearing Mr. Kelso, the superintendent of the Ontario government's department for Neglected Children on three occasions today. At 11 o'clock this morning he will speak at the Metropolitan Methodist church; at 4 p. m. he will deliver an address at the High School, and at 7 p. m. he will speak at St. Andrew's church. This notification was received by the Colonist by late to be included in the church notices which appear in another column.

The Late "Alec" McDonald.

In a communication to the Montreal Star, from Dorchester, N. B., a gentleman who signs himself "A Former Antigonish Man," writes as follows about the late "Alec" McDonald: "In your issue of January 19th, appeared an article on the late 'Alec' McDonald. 'The King of the Klondike,' as being born in Scotland and emigrating to this country in 1880. The late Mr. McDonald was born in Ashdale, Antigonish County, N.S., in 1855. His sister still occupies the old homestead, where she has been liberally provided for by her late brother. 'Big Alec' was a Roman Catholic, and not a Presbyterian. He built a Catholic church in Dawson, also a hospital. Both were burned down, but he generously rebuilt them. He also helped to fund churches in his native county when last he visited it, the winter of 1907. His wife is not the daughter of the Vancouver Chief of Police, but a daughter of Colin Chisholm, chief of ex-chief of the Thames Water Police, London, Eng. His widow and one child, a son, who live in London, survive him."

The finest grade of sectional book-cases made are those manufactured by The Globe Vernicle Co. Prices are no higher than many inferior makes. Agents Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

A few slightly soiled Children's Dresses, values up to \$4.40, are now being offered at the Bechive, Douglas Street, for \$1.50 each to clear, clearance of Belts values up to \$1.50, all go at 25c. Best English Hosiery from 25c.

TO SEATTLE, 25c.
S.S. Whatcom leaves daily, except Thursday, at 8 p.m.

From the tea bush in Ceylon to the sealed lead packets in which "Salada" reaches you, such methods of pure cleanliness are used as scarcely any other food manufacture can claim.

New Arrivals—Short Coats—Ladies' Spring Coats in all the new stripes and checks. Call and see them at Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates St.

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Bargain in Colored Sateens—Fine Mercerized Sateens, 28 inches wide, in all colorings. Special price 12 1/2c yard. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates St.



THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., February 20, 1909.

SYNOPSIS.

Low areas are now central over the Pacific provinces and the North Pacific states and the pressure is again increasing on the northward. Rainfall has occurred west of the ranges, being heavy in California and snow has fallen in Cariboo and eastern Oregon. Temperatures have been about normal west of the ranges and it has been warmer east of the Rockies.

TEMPERATURE.

Place	Min.	Max.
Victoria	35	46
Vancouver	35	42
New Westminster	36	46
Kamloops	34	44
Burkeville	18	32
Fort Simpson	32	32
Atlin	8	20
Dawson, Y. T.	22	below 10
Calgary, Alta.	10	38
Winnipeg, Man.	2	28
Portland, Ore.	38	46
San Francisco, Cal.	48	54

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:
Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds, generally fair with stationary or lower temperature.
Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair with stationary or lower temperature.

SATURDAY.

Highest.....46
Lowest.....36
Mean.....41
Rain.....10 inch; sunshine, 5 hours, 6 minutes.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, February, 1909.

Date	Time High	Time Low	Time High	Time Low
1	10 18	9 41	10 14	9 19
2	10 01	9 24	10 03	9 17
3	11 29	9 30	10 30	9 17
4	11 42	9 22	10 48	9 05
5	12 06	9 20	11 12	8 51
6	12 34	9 10	11 38	8 31
7	13 06	9 00	12 08	8 12
8	13 42	8 50	12 42	7 54
9	14 22	8 40	13 20	7 36
10	15 06	8 30	14 02	7 18
11	15 54	8 20	14 48	7 00
12	16 46	8 10	15 38	6 42
13	17 42	8 00	16 32	6 24
14	18 42	7 50	17 30	6 06
15	19 46	7 40	18 32	5 48
16	20 54	7 30	19 38	5 30
17	21 56	7 20	20 48	5 12
18	22 54	7 10	21 52	4 54
19	23 46	7 00	22 50	4 36
20	24 32	6 50	23 42	4 18
21	25 12	6 40	24 28	4 00
22	25 46	6 30	25 08	3 42
23	26 14	6 20	25 42	3 24
24	26 36	6 10	26 10	3 06
25	26 52	6 00	26 32	2 48
26	27 02	5 50	26 48	2 30
27	27 06	5 40	26 58	2 12
28	27 04	5 30	27 02	1 54

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish High Water from Low Water.
The height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the average level of the lowest low water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

THE MAILS

Vancouver and the East
Closes—Daily at 11.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m., except Sunday.
Due—2.30 p.m., except Tuesday, and 7 p.m., daily.
United Kingdom and Foreign
Close—11.30 p.m., except Sunday and 1.30 p.m.
Due—Daily at 7 p.m.
United States Via Seattle.
Close—Daily at 3 p.m.
Due—Daily at 2 p.m.
United States Via Vancouver
Close—Daily, except Sunday, at 11.30 p.m.
Due—6 p.m. daily.
Alberni
Close—Via Nanaimo, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. By steamer, 1, 10, 20.
Due—Via Nanaimo, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. By steamer, 6, 16, 27.

ST. DAVID'S DAY

Excellent Entertainment in Honor of Wales' Patron Saint

The Welsh of Victoria intend having a good time on March 1. A supper and social entertainment will be held at the Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, on the above date, and it is to be hoped that all the Welshmen and Welsh women of Victoria and vicinity will avail themselves of this opportunity afforded them of celebrating the anniversary of their patron saint, St. David.

Dr. O. M. Jones has very kindly accepted the chairmanship for the evening.

According to the advertisement appearing tickets can be obtained from A. Petch, Douglas street, the Hub cigar store, Government street, and members of the committee and are at the nominal cost of one dollar.

Mr. Ringshaw is the caterer, and the service will be excellent.

The steamer Wellington, Capt. Cutler, passed up last night inbound from San Francisco to Lady Smith, for another cargo of coal for the Golden Gate.

The rock bottom figures for sailing ships were reached yesterday when arrangements were made for a French ship, now idle at San Francisco, to carry barley to the United Kingdom at 15 shillings, which is equal to about 13 shillings a ton for wheat. Negotiations for the other French vessel are said to be on at even a cheaper rate.

The injuries to the Norwegian steamer Ceil as a result of her recent stranding at Magdalen Bay have been found to be slight. But one plate is dent and will have to be removed and one or two rivets have to be replaced. The principal damage was to the engines which will have to be overhauled.

Speaking of large sealing catches yesterday it was recalled that the late Capt. Clunies Cox brought 4,562 sealskins into this port in the schooner "Triumph" in 1893.

Monday was the first anniversary of the beginning of the rate war on Puget Sound between the C.P.R. and Puget Sound Navigation company.

EARLY ARRIVALS

New Veilings
New Laces
New Ribbons
New Embroideries
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New Blouses
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ONE NEEDS A TONIC

generally at this season of the year, something to build up the muscular or nervous system. We universally recommend

Hall's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites
The finest of all tonics and a most valuable remedy for General Debility, Melancholia, Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Pulmonary or Lung Affections, Wasting Diseases, Anemia, Depression, etc.
PRICE \$1.00. Sold only by

HALL'S Central Drug Store

N.E. Corner Yates and Douglas

Capt. Evans, of the British ship Lord Shaftesbury, loading on the Fraser, arrived in the city yesterday by the steamer Princess Charlotte on a business trip.

The whaling fleet sent out from San Francisco this season will number but two vessels, the barks John and Winthrop and Gayhead. The former has already sailed on a cruise for sperm whales and the latter is now outfitting with the intention of sailing next week.

The steamer Tymeric left San Francisco yesterday for Australia.

Steamer Lonsdale is due from Salina Cruz and way ports.

The Canadian-Australian liner Moana is coaling at Comox.

This Marathon business has developed a bunch of flyers of different stripes and hues. Longboat, the flying Indian; Maloney, the flying bartender; Dorando, the flying waiter, and all the rest of the flying machines. A flying messenger boy would be a welcome addition to the collection.

Opportunities fall in the way of every man who is resolved to take advantage of them.—Samuel Smiles.

Cyphers Incubators and Brooders, Watson & McGregor, 647 Johnson St.

YOUR FORTUNE IN A PANCAKE

When making your cakes for Shrove Tuesday (its next Tuesday) put in a set of our LUCKY PUDDING CHARMS. They will cause a great deal of excitement and fun at dinner time, and you may be sure all the pancakes will be eaten. The set consists of six small sterling silver articles, each of which has a different meaning for the lucky or unlucky finder. Price, per set.....\$1.00
We have a set of much larger pieces at.....\$2.00

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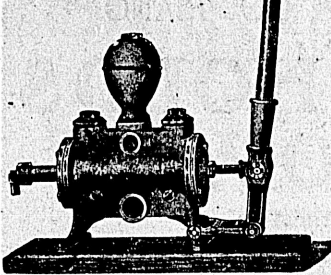
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VICTORIA, B. C., Agents.
Phone 59. P.O. Drawer 613

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Memory of Those Who
Fell at Paardeberg

Next Sunday the Drill Hall will be the scene of a large massed parade in memory of the city's dead who fell at Paardeberg. In that gallant charge which was soon afterward followed by the surrender of General Cronje, and his entire army. The memorial tablet erected to the memory of those who fell in South Africa, at the Drill Hall, has been draped with flags and hung with wreaths sent by various local associations, including the United Service Club, Campaigners' association, J.B.A.A., Sons of St. George and others. The names inscribed are those of Capt. Blanchard, Serg. W. I. Scott, and Privates J. P. J. I. Somers, and A. Maundrell. The church parade will be attended by the Fifth Regiment, C. A. the garrison from Work Point, a naval party from H.M.S. Egeria, the High School and Victoria College cadets, Imperial Service association, Campaigners and Veterans association. His Lordship Bishop Perrin will preach the memorial sermon.

Recalling the battle of Paardeberg in which Canadians gave themselves a place in the stirring annals of Britain's history and left so many of their dead on the field one of those who witnessed the battle says: "It was shortly after daybreak on Sunday morning, the 18th of February, when the British Infantry, by a series of forced marches closed in around the enemy's position. For over a mile along the river either way the Boer laager the Boers occupied the banks and numerous deep slits or dongas extending at right angles from them, in many instances for a quarter of a mile and even more. All day Sunday the British Infantry and artillery endeavored to dislodge the enemy from the river banks and dongas and forced them back within the confines of their laager. Just as the day was closing, a general charge was ordered, and the column of troops about the laager made a desperate attempt to close in upon the enemy with the result that something over a thousand officers and men on the British side bit the dust, killed or wounded. Though effectually the Boers demonstrated that they could still bite with effect, and no further attempts were made to force the issue by Infantry advances over open ground. Instead, the artillery fire of the entire force, was concentrated on the laager and under cover of that fire for more than a week, the nineteenth brigade of the ninth division of Infantry commanded by Brigadier-General Smith-Dorrien, assisted by a detachment of the Royal Engineers, slowly sapped up the river bank toward the Boer laager."

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It was in that gallant charge on the Sunday morning that so many of the Canadian soldiers, including the bulk of those from Victoria who gave up their lives, were killed. Sergeant Scott, Privates Somers, and Maundrell.

Richmond Smith, the war-correspondent, in his narrative of the part taken by the Canadians at the surrender on February 28th, after telling of the dispositions of the surrounding force, with a single company of Canadians occupying the further bank of the river, flanking the trench in front, says:

"Finally, just before dark, the orders came. The plan had evidently been carefully conceived, for every company officer received his instructions in writing. At a given hour, between midnight and two o'clock in the morning the entire regiment was to advance from the forward trenches under cover of the darkness. The front rank was to carry entrenching tools, with their rifles slung, and to advance, keeping touch at arms length, the second rank armed with rifles only was to follow in the same manner with an interval of ten paces. Absolute silence was to be maintained, and at first the advance from the enemy's lines, both ranks were to fall flat upon their faces without returning the fire. The Gordon Highlanders in the flank trenches on one side, and the company of Canadians across the river on the other flank, were to answer the Boer fire and thus cover the silent advance. The Shropshire regiment, occupying the rear trenches, were to act in support. A detachment from the Royal Engineers was to advance at the same time under cover of the high river bank. "The object of the movement was to dig a trench upon a slightly elevated ridge of ground not more than eighty or one hundred yards from the outer

entrenchments of the enemy. Success meant that with the dawn the troops occupying the new trench would be able by their fire to make the outer line of the Boer cover untenable, and we knew that their whole system of underground defence was connected by 'T' trenches. But the chances of success—well, it was desperate business at best.

As the night grew apace, and its inky darkness made even the faces of close neighbors nothing more than a dim silhouette, there was a significant silence all along the line; broken only by an occasional musket shot from another part of the field. There was no interchange of complimentary remarks, such as are usual among soldiers even in the most dangerous firing line. It was obvious that every man had nerved himself, and was silently awaiting the signal. No one who has not waited similarly for an order which involved—perhaps death and disaster; perhaps a dearly-bought victory, can understand the agonizing torture of those weary hours.

"The word came at last, and silently the regiment crawled from cover. Slowly the first, and then the second line, disappeared into the darkness in front. Faintly the sound of marching came back, but it was impossible to see anything. Suddenly out to the left, came the sharp crack of a single Mauser, followed in an instant by a rattling fire all along the Boer lines. Then came volley, after volley, a perfect hail of fire, which was answered by the Gordons and the company of Canadians on the opposite bank of the river.

"It seemed impossible that men could live out there, and yet there were lives undimmed in front. Away at the farthest edge of the advance, in the intervals between the deadly volleys, our men began to retire, and tumble into the trenches in tens and twenties. Had the whole affair been a failure, and were these few stragglers all who were left to tell the tale? No, one seemed to know, even those who returned could only say they had done so under orders. When the enemy's fire slackened a little it was found that the general advance and the partial gradual retirement was part of the plan, two companies only remaining to excavate the trench, lying flat, throwing the earth up in front of them. They were assisted by the Engineers working from the river bank. The Boers were evidently decaying for the working party managed, first, to throw up protecting cover, and finally to complete the required trench, which they occupied for the rest of the night. The moment had been a success, but at that time no one knew the cost.

"After an anxious, miserable few hours, day at last began to dawn. The Boer fire had altogether ceased. With the clearer light came the reason. Here at the edge along the enemy's lines could be seen, dirty white flags. Conje had at last surrendered."

The following regimental orders have been issued by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding the 5th Regiment, C.G.A.:

1.—District order: The following D.O., No. 151, Feb. 1909, is published for general information: Garrison Church Parade.—It is notified for general information that a garrison church parade composed of permanent force, Esquimalt, 5th Regiment, C.A., and Cadet Corps, Victoria, will be held at the drill hall, Victoria, at 11 a.m., Sunday, 28th inst., for the purpose of taking part in a commemorative service in memory of those citizens of Victoria who died in South Africa during the late war, 1899-1902.

The Right Rev. W. W. Perrin, bishop of Columbia, will officiate. All troops will be in position in the drill hall by 10.45 a.m.

Details of parade of the permanent force will be issued in Esquimalt garrison orders at a later date.

O. C. 5th Regiment will issue his own orders to comply with above. Dress, church parade order.

2.—Parade: In pursuance of the above, a regimental parade will be held at the drill hall on Sunday, 28th inst., at 10.15 a.m. Dress, church parade order. 3.—Enlistments: The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength of the regiment, and will assume the regimental numbers opposite their names: No. 37, Gunner William Price, 17-2-09; No. 38, Gunner Joseph Wain, 17-2-09; No. 39, Gunner Oswald S. Manners, 17-2-09; No. 167, Gunner Albert G. Maysmith, 17-2-09; No. 295, Julius Roskamp, 17-2-09; No. 293, Gunner Thomas Young, 17-2-09.

4.—Equipment: The quartermaster will issue the shortages recorded at the last annual inspection to company officers on Wednesday next. Company officers will make their own arrangements for numbering the same.

5.—Inspection: The officer commanding will inspect the following details next week: Monday, No. 3 company, "A" group. Tuesday, No. 1 company, Black Rock battery. Wednesday, No. 2 company, "A" group.

6.—Uniforms: All members of the regiment above the rank of bombardier knowing of regimental uniform or equipment being in the possession of a civilian will demand same from such person and cause its return to their respective company armories. The name and address of any person refusing or neglecting to comply with such demand will be immediately communicated to the adjutant in writing. 7.—Recreation, etc.: It is notified for the benefit of all concerned that the drill hall is not to be used for ball games or other recreation before parade on drill nights, and that the lights must be raised after parades before games commence, and the door left clear before leaving the hall. (Sgd.) W. Ridgway-Wilson, Major, Adjutant, 5th Regt., C.G.A.

CLAIMS DAMAGES

The municipality of South Saanich has been called upon to settle a claim for damages to the amount of \$200, presented by Captain Elliston, Quadra street, who claims that through the action of the municipal council in diverting surface water to a drain near his property, damage to the above amount has been done. The matter came up for consideration at yesterday's fortnightly meeting of the council and after considerable discussion was referred to the municipality's solicitors for advice.

The annual loan bylaw authorizing the municipality to borrow from the bank the sum of \$15,000, with which to carry on the business of the municipality until such time as the annual taxes are due and collectable was put through its various stages and passed. Road repairs and improvements to the amount of \$800 were passed upon and approved.

It was decided to construct a sidewalk on Carey road from the terminus of the present walk at Saanich road to a point near the Victoria Creamery company's building. A sidewalk will also be constructed on Gorge Road from the end of the present road to a point halfway between the present walk and the Craigflower School.

Next Saturday evening a special meeting will be held when several by-laws will be considered and the question of the appointment of an assistant constable will be dealt with.

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CHIVER'S MARMALADE, one pound jars, each.....15c
PURE LARD, three pound tin for.....50c
OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR, sack, \$1.75
CALGARY RISING SUN FLOUR, per sack.....\$1.65
VEAL OR HAM LOAF, per tin.....15c
PEARLINE, two packets for.....25c
ROLLED OATS, seven pound paper bag.....35c
RAM LAL'S PURE INDIAN TEA—
Blue Label, one pound.....35c
Blue Label, three pound tin for.....\$1.00
Gold Label, one pound tin.....50c
Gold Label, three pound tin.....\$1.40
Gold Label, five pound tin.....\$2.25
SCOTCH CORN STARCH, three packets for.....25c
NICE JUICY ORANGES, two dozen for.....25c
SAFETY MATCHES, packet of ten boxes.....5c

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Manager.

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SEEKS RELIEF FROM
AN ANCIENT TRUST

Many Years Ago Hudson's Bay
Co. Gave City Lots For
Esplanade

Another Victoria delegation yesterday interviewed the executive. This time it was about the water lots on Belleville street held by the city under a trust. It appears that many years ago while Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia were still separate colonies, the Hudson's Bay company deeded eight water front lots to the city for esplanade purposes. They are situated on Belleville street, below the C.P.R. wharf terminating on the east side of the B. C. Spay works establishment.

The city is anxious to retain the property and be relieved of the trust. The development of the city makes the property undesirable for esplanade purposes. The city wants to be able to use it for other purposes such as a public wharf.

The delegation consisted of Mayor Hall, City Solicitor Mann and H. P. W. Behnen and E. R. Davey, members for Victoria, and an amusing incident came up during the discussion. Certain boat-houses have been moored in front of these lots and their owners were referred to as trespassers. It transpired that amongst these alleged trespassers were the chief justice of British Columbia and the chief commissioner of lands. The chief commissioner admitted having his boat-house there, but said he did not trespass on city property. "He swam ashore." The executive took the matter under advisement.

The delegation also asked that amendments be introduced into the new water act so as to make it quite clear that the rights of Victoria as regards water in the surrounding country should not be interfered with. Mr. Fulton agreed to do this.

City Children.

Fair flowers are you that scarce have known the sun!

Your little faces like sad blossoms seem
Shut in some room, there helplessly
Of distant glens where through glad
rivers run,
And winds at evening whisper. Day-
light done
You miss the tranquil moon's unfet-
tered beam.
The wide, unsheltered earth, the star-
light gleam,
All the old beauty meant for every one.

The clamour of the city streets you hear,
Not the rich silence of the April
glad!

The sun-sweet spaces which the good
God made
You do not know; white mornings keen
and clear

Are not your portion through the golden
year,
O little flowers that blossom but to
fade!

—Charles Hanson Towne, in Every-
body's Magazine.

Thos. Hobson is chairman of the
Hamilton Board of Education.

LOST

Collie Dog, answering to the name of Bob. Black back, white under neck and breast, four white legs, white tip end of tail. Strayed on or about Jan. 18th, with collar and chain attached (collar locked). Reward of twenty dollars will be paid for the recovery.—Victoria Transfer Co., Broughton street. Telephone 129.



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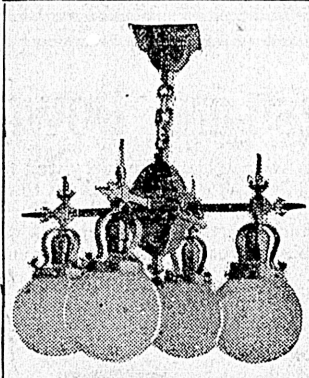
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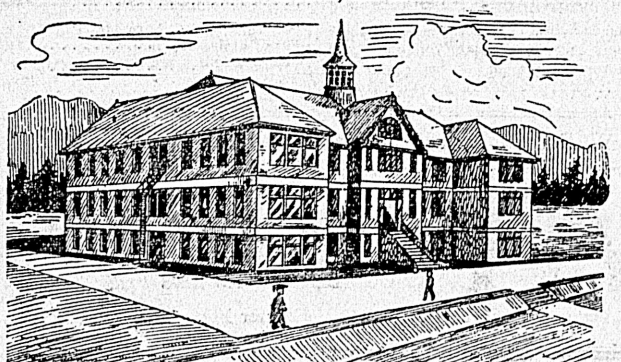
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In Woman's Realm

HERE AND THERE

It is impossible to overestimate the value of the work that J. J. Kelso has done for the province of Ontario. Not only has he rescued many hundreds of children from a life of ruin and degradation but he has given the people faith in the possibilities of childhood. He has shown that the children of the poor and even of the vicious, if placed in proper surroundings and treated wisely and kindly may become useful members of society.

In the older and more populous province this work was surrounded by many difficulties which are not present in the west. The prairie provinces and British Columbia are fortunate in being able to learn from Mr. Kelso himself, how he has carried on the work in which he has been so singularly successful. An opportunity will be afforded the people of Victoria today of hearing this lover of children. Whether as citizens or as parents they need the lessons Mr. Kelso is so well qualified to teach. It is fortunate that he should have come at a time when the people of the province are alive to the necessity of doing everything possible to prevent the children from entering on evil paths and to restore those who have gone astray. To give them the benefits of his study and experience is Mr. Kelso's aim. By speaking three times today, at the Metropolitan Church in the evening, at the High School at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in the evening the man who has crossed half a continent for the sake of the children shows his zeal. He should be greeted by large audiences at each of the meetings.

There are few things which a girl can learn that will be a source of greater pleasure both to herself and to those around her than how to sing naturally and sweetly.

Although in these days there is much excellent music, the ability to sing a simple song or hymn is not as common as it was among the men and women of a bygone generation. In our homes it is not as common as it once was for members of a family and their friends to spend the evenings or part of them in singing. There have been much wanting both to the melody and harmony of the glees and songs and choruses with which our mothers and fathers in their youth beguiled the winter evenings but they filled a place which the concerts, the oratorios and the operas of our own time leave vacant. We may smile, if we will, and the memories of the old time when young and old and middle-aged joined in singing psalms or hymns, but what have we now to make up for the old-time reverence and fervor? Would any one now have written that famous sentence about the songs of a nation? We have grown critical and are afraid of the criticism of others. We are afraid, cold as well. Is it because religion, patriotism and love do not move the men and women of this generation as they did those of our forefathers that the voice of song is not so often heard?

Yet the desire to sing is natural and it is a good sign of our times that the little children are encouraged to sing. Among the older boys and girls in our schools comparatively little has been done to cultivate the love of music that the little ones have shown to be common. The trustees, by engaging the services of an enthusiastic vocalist have done the children of the schools a good service. The experiment which the principal of the High School is trying of allowing the girls to take advantage of the services of Mr. Polard is proving, as was shown on Friday night, to be successful.

There are some who look upon the time spent in learning to sing as wasted and others who think that in the common schools music should not be taught. Such critics forget that the sweet sounds and beautiful words have an influence upon character which, after all, is the highest product of education.

There are many little incidents which remind us of what we all know but we are far too apt to forget, that goodness is far more common than evil. A contemporary tells a story of a woman who sat up all night with a neighbor's child, hurried back in the winter's dawn to get her husband's breakfast and then went out to wash all day to help to keep the house going. A companion picture would be that of the busy housekeeper who every day for many weeks spent hours by the bedside of a friend dying of a hopeless disease. The men and women who, to prevent a panic in a sinking ship went about cheering and reassuring little children and old people, belong to the same noble company. It is rarely indeed that such deeds are chronicled. Those who perform are seldom conscious that they have done anything worthy of praise. Yet sometimes it is well for us to remember how common kindness and honesty and purity are. If often we talked and thought of what is worthy of praise than those things deserving of blame the world would be better and so should we might even go farther and learn what the poet saw hundreds of years ago:

"There is a soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men but patiently distil it out."

Among those who protest against the extravagance of the present day, Dr. Elliot, the former president of Harvard University. It is to be doubted if many will listen to the voices of those who, like professor Elliot, bid the possessors of great wealth beware of the effects of lives of ease and luxury on themselves and on their children. Foolish people will waste the money their fathers toiled to earn. It prevents them from worth while trying to prevent their doing so.

But there are among the sons of the

wealthy in the United States men of a different type. They devote their time to study or to politics. In this they resemble the best of the British aristocracy. Such men prove that while wealth is to some a means of demoralization to others it gives the power to develop the best that is in them. They give their lives for the good of others and of the state.

The Toronto Telegram has the following paragraphs with reference to a subject that is of interest to all schoolboards and parents:

Toronto insists on higher technical qualifications for teachers who are already doing good work in the city schools.

A headmaster or assistant, who has proved his genius for teaching, should not be threatened with the loss of his position if he does not obtain a higher certificate.

A born teacher with a second-class certificate may be better worth keeping in the city's employment than the other sort of teacher with all the certificates in sight.

The San Francisco Argonaut tells us of some of the ways in which other nations raised money for charitable purposes. It says:

From times immemorial in China a donation of 20,000 taels to charity has secured for the donor the much-prized peacock's feather, while for half that sum a title of nobility is conferred on one's ancestors to the third generation. The late Emperor of Brazil followed the same method when creating a hospital in Rio de Janeiro. Having found a difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds, he announced that the title of "baron" was to be conferred on every subscriber of 100,000 milreis, and that of "count" on subscribers of 250,000 milreis. This announcement produced the desired effect, and the hospital was soon completed. The opening ceremony was performed by the emperor, and attended by a large number of the newly ennobled, who did not altogether relish the words inscribed in letters of gold on the gable of the new building, "Human Vanity to Human Misery."

ADDRESS TODAY

At four o'clock this afternoon Mr. J. J. Kelso will address a meeting in the Assembly hall of the High School on Modern Methods of Dealing with Criminal Children.

The chair will be taken by the Bishop of Columbia. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, has promised to be present and A. D. McPhillips, M.P.P., who takes great interest in the subject of the reform of children, will give a short speech.

LADIES OF MACCABEES

Victoria Hive No. 1, Ladies of the Maccabees will hold a reunion meeting next Tuesday evening, Feb. 23rd, and every member is expected to be present to answer to the roll call.



MRS. LILLIAN M. HOLLISTER
Supreme Commander Ladies' of Maccabees of the World.

Members of Baxter and Queen Alexander Hives are also cordially invited to be present. Mrs. R. S. Day, provincial president of the Women's Council, will deliver an address, which will prove of exceptional interest to all members of the order.

A Fairy Gift

A twentieth century fairy who appears at the cradle of the modern baby bestows upon it the gift of tact beyond all others. It is now the supreme endowment. The girl who has it can find a footing with those who have genius, talent, money and beauty.

From the lack of it girls suffer more than from the lack of these other gifts. It seems as though it must be a fairy's gift at the cradle, because it is so hard to achieve, can be acquired by patience and study.

The girl who hasn't got it should carefully criticize every failure she makes with friends and opportunities, no matter how small, and see if a lack of tact is not at the bottom of these.

Tact takes a knowledge of human nature. It is true, but this also comes by study and observation. The girl who goes through the world without absorbing knowledge about those around her is doomed to a lonely old age.

If she goes through the world blundering she will spend for more miserable moments than she gives others. If she hasn't tact she should hunt for it, pray for it, work for it. It will give her more happiness than gifts that are spelled in capital letters and considered supreme.—N. Y. Times.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

WOMAN'S WORK

If there is an institution in Victoria deserving of the support of the citizens generally it is the Young Women's Christian association. Those who would like to help in some small degree will be given an opportunity next Tuesday evening to attend the concert to be given in aid of its fund in the Presbyterian church lecture hall, Blanchard St., under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown, so well and favorably known in concert work. Mr. Brown conceived the idea that as this concert was given by the young women, no one should take part in the programme but gentlemen. Mr. Brown has been fortunate in securing some of the best vocalists, etc., in the city. Among those taking part will be found the following: Messrs. J. Galt, Robt. Morrison, G. H. Redman, J. Marsh, D. Campbell, J. Campbell, Mr. Chilton, Master St. Elmo Russell, Mr. Grieve, Mr. J. Perry. These gentlemen and others with Mr. J. G. Brown will render an attractive programme, including quartettes, trios, duets, solos, instrumental and vocal, with readings and recitations. Tickets can be procured from the committee of ladies of the Association or from the secretary, at the rooms, Pandora St., opposite Metropolitan Methodist church.

The Willard memorial meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. John Grant, Point Ellice, on Thursday, the 25th, at 3 o'clock. All members and friends of the W. T. C. U. are invited. A collection will be taken for memorial fund.

The regular meeting of the Women's Auxiliary P. R. J. H. will take place on Tuesday next, the 23rd inst., at 2.30 p. m., at the Board of Trade rooms. The sewing committee of the same society will meet on Friday next at the hospital.

On Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 23, the members of the Christ church cathedral branch W. A. to missions, will hold their annual donation party in the cathedral schoolroom. Tea will be served from 3.30 to 5.30 and all kind friends are especially invited. The members are especially appealing for help for Rev. J. Antle's new hospital, now building at Alert bay, in connection with the Columbia coast mission. Last year some of the members had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Bredin, who has worked for some years on the West African mission, and who gave a very interesting account of it, and the members are now anxious to help her in the work. On former occasions the congregation responded so generously at the donation party, that the members were able to meet some of the many appeals sent.

THE TIME OF CARNIVAL

Shrove Tuesday, the day which immediately precedes Ash Wednesday, and the first day of the Lenten season, falls upon Tuesday next. It is so called because formerly it was the day upon which shift, or confession, was especially made. It is also known in England as Pancake Tuesday, and upon this day rather large thick wheaten pancakes for which the sum of three pence appears usually to be charged, are for sale in the baker's shops. The day in New Orleans the scene of the famous Mardi Gras or fat Tuesday festival, which attracts an unusual degree of public attention in that quarter of the world.

While in Europe and particularly in the South of France and in Italy carnival time has a longer duration.

Under the rules which have been established by the heads of the Roman Catholic Church carnival time includes the six days which immediately precede the feast of Ash Wednesday, although the municipal authorities of Rome in whose hands the regulation of these matters lies allow a period of ten days.

The uproarious spirit of abandon which characterizes these days of regret upon account of the near approach of the 40 days of self-denial and abstinence is ended with the peculiar diversion known in Rome as the Maccabees, or tapers, which takes place immediately after sunset upon the evening of Shrove Tuesday, when everybody in the streets, in the balconies, in the windows and in the carriages carries a lighted taper, and it becomes the object of every reveller to extinguish his neighbor's taper and principally by the flapping of handkerchiefs.

All the other features of the modern carnival are common to all the Italian cities; but the Maccabees and Barberi diversions are exclusively confined to Rome.

The variety of fun ends in the burning at midnight upon Shrove Tuesday and during the opening moments of Lent of a colossal figure, which is supposed to typify the carnival season.

In addition to the public and outdoor aspects of the carnival time, in all the theatres, masked balls, which are known as Veglioni, take place. The word Veglioni is directly derived from the Latin verb vigiliari, meaning to keep awake, or to keep watch. The word, which signifies a vigil or keeping awake, having the same origin. The addition, however, of the intensive termination, one, gives to this word the signification of the great keeping awake, a festival which continues almost throughout the whole of the night. And, further, among all classes of society the carnival season is considered the special period of the year for balls as well as for festivals of all kinds.

The Barberi features of the carnival is described as follows:—At a given signal begins the running of the barber, or riderless horses, some ten of whom are led to the starting point in the great Piazza del Popolo, being in part accompanied with loosely hanging and all spiked contrivances which hanging at their sides are arranged as to act as spurs, while crackers are fired at the moment of starting are also attached to these animals.

Although a gun gives the signal for the great throng which always assembles upon these occasions in the Corso to make room for the passage of the racing horses, rarely does a carnival pass without two or three accidents which are frequently fatal happening.

This race is run in about two minutes, while the winning post consists of a sheet suspended across the street at a certain spot, which is called the riposa di Barberi and is fixed in the Piazza di Venezia.

The words Lent and Lenten are derived from the Anglo-Saxon word lencen, meaning spring, the Dutch

Ye Olde Firm
HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANOSTILL HOLDS
ITS OWNIn the estimation of
Musicians "who know"

The director of the San Francisco Opera Co. on Thursday absolutely refused to use the new piano recently placed in the theatre by one of our competitors, demanding the Heintzman & Co. which he had played at a previous engagement.

The tone, touch and action of the Ye Olde Firm Heintzman & Co. Piano is what appeals to this director, as it does to all really musical persons.

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Moffat's Best Hungarian Flour, per sack... **\$1.65**
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for a being found in lente and the German in lenz.

Three ecclesiastical seasons were known in the early Greek and Eastern Church as tessera Koste and afterwards as the Nestra, while in the Western Latin Church from at least the 4th century it was known as Quadragesima.

Victoria Nurses' Club

The members of the club held a special meeting in their new club room, No. 18 Promis block, on Thursday last. Miss Heart, the president, gave a dainty tea at the close of this meeting. The room is most tastefully furnished in mission style, where the members will find every comfort when off duty. Arrangements were made for the dance to take place the 14th of April, in the A.O.U.W. hall. Miss Thain's orchestra will provide the music. The nurses will endeavor to make it a great success in every possible way. A most dainty supper will be provided. Tickets may be had from any of the members, also at the Victoria convalescent home, Morrison Bros' store and Chalmers & Mitchell's.

Youth.

I am the unquiet sister, with the old, wild beautiful eyes,
Who went forth from my home to seek.

I am the immortal child who yearned for the moon and the star-strown skies.

I am the dreaming girl who burned for the touch of a god on her cheek.

I am the unquiet sister with the young, ancient, beautiful eyes,
Whose feet with morning were shod,
I have traveled the long, long road where the caravan smoke and the golden dust up-flew;

I am the dreaming girl who awoke And discovered a vanishing god.

I am the unquiet sister with the gray, ancient, beautiful eyes,
Who plucked at the world in its bloom.

Oh, to be as I was at first, transparent, eager, unwise!

For the clear little brook I thirsted Where I drank when the day was young.

And the door of my girlhood's room.

I am the unquiet sister with the old, wild beautiful eyes,
I have seen so many things—
Hope detained in a slight tower and graves for questioning.

Love that endured for an hour and the eyes of the wounded things,
I would like to go back once more, even back, dark-foot in the rain.

And timidly knock at the door I left. I can never go back again.

—January Century.

VICTORIA DEVELOPMENT

Three letters kindly sent by Miss Mabel Cameron, South Park School,

Victoria Convalescent and
Nursing Home

A commodious and fully-equipped, modern nursing home for both acute and convalescent cases.

MATRON

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And competent staff of fully certified nurses.

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VICTORIA NURSING HOME

1234 Pandora Street, Victoria, B. C.
Phone 1758.

show that the boys of Victoria are alive to the necessity of improving the city. This is the first of the series:

How Victoria May Be Improved.

Victoria, situated on the southern extremity of Vancouver Island, is one of the most beautiful cities in the West. It has a magnificent climate and is surrounded by beautiful scenery; the Olympic mountains covered with snow almost all the year, the forest covered ones to the west and the clear waters of the Juan de Fuca Strait.

The city of Victoria is very badly in need of good streets and roads. In some of the wider streets there could be put boulevards, trees and shrubs which would make them look much prettier. In some parts there are old buildings which, if torn down and new ones erected in place of them, would also increase the beauty of Victoria.

If some people would be so kind as to clear away grass and old rose bushes from beside their fences and scrape the moss off the roof and not to be too stingy with the paint brush and paint it would not only make the yard and house look better, but it would help to beautify our city.

If the property owners of this city of Victoria would not allow any person to paste advertisements on their fences it would also help to beautify this city.

"Tis clear," we cried, "our mayor's a doctor,
And as for our corporation—shocking.
To think we buy gowns lined with ermine
For dolls that can't or won't determine
Whose best to rid us of our muddy streets.
You hope, because you're old and obese,
To find in the furry civic robe ease,
Rouseup, sirs. Give your brains a packing.
Or sure as fate we'll send you packing."
(With apologies to Robert Browning.)

Lever's Y-Z (Wine Head) Disinfectant
Boop Powder is better than other powders,
as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Suits for Business and Social Functions

WE make it our business to provide the men folks with Clothing suitable to the strenuous business life or the lighter duties of social affairs. There is a distinction about our clothing—hard to explain—but recognizable when worn. Cheaper than custom made. Better, because they are made by experts. Made up in all the correct styles and materials. Trustworthy to a degree. Materials are in all the latest and most stylish colors and shades of English Worsteds and Scotch Tweeds.

A Perfect-Fitting Suit, \$20; \$25 or \$30

The name of "Finch & Finch" will be found on each suit—a guarantee of exclusiveness

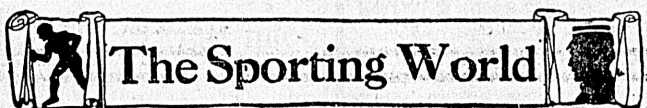
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The Sporting World

WESTS TOO GOOD FOR NANAIMO

Local Soccer Team Defeated Coal City Representatives Yesterday

V. W. A. ARE CHAMPIONS

Victory Gained By the Score of Four Goals to One

Once again the Victoria West team has vindicated its right to consider its stock about the choicest on the sporting market. Yesterday at Oak Bay, before a cheering and generally joyful crowd of rooters, they defeated the Nanaimo second division team, in an Island League fixture, by the decisive score of 4 goals to 1. Now, beyond a question, their adherents believe that the green and white colors are going to be supreme with the final of the league games. It looks as though the Island championship was destined to go to the Wests and that they once more will have the gratification of feasting their eyes on a handsome silver cup, the evidence of their prowess on the football field, throughout the summer months. But their ambitions don't halt there. All along they have had in view the British Columbia premier place and their latest triumph by placing them one step nearer the goal, has encouraged them to go on training so that when the Mainlanders are ready to advance their champions they may be ready to uphold the prestige of the Island and their club in their usual intrepid fashion.

Easy Proposition

To look at the score it would appear that the Nanaimo team was an easy proposition. As a matter of fact that was the case. Still the game, as the exhibition, did not suffer because of the local's very apparent superiority. It must have been plain to the visitors as it was to every enthusiast who graced the side-lines, that they were outclassed. But were they downhearted? Assuredly not. Nanaimo's athletes have a reputation for gameness. Most of those who represented the Coal City on this occasion were young, some looked as though they had just graduated from junior ranks, and yet they were "there" with the pluck. They proved that up in the thriving Island town they are still developing youngsters who have ingrained in them the bulldog tenacity which, years ago, so often enabled the Hornets, of rugby fame, to snatch victory when, to the majority, the situation seemed irretrievably lost.

Visitors in the Game

Yes, the Nanaimo lads were in that game yesterday and the Wests knew it. However the latter only worked the better when they felt the determination animating their rivals. They put up a splendid display. Mistakes were made. It wouldn't do to say that the green jerseyed boys worked "with machine like regularity." They didn't. But they came much nearer to it than did their opponents from up the line. This superiority among the forwards gave Thomas the opportunity to score the first point in the first half. Thus was made the Wests' initial tally. The ed of the vanguard led to the next score, Sedger putting the ball into the net, with a shot that eluded Shepherd, Nanaimo's custodian. This was all that was done in the first period.

Cramped Combination

An improvement was noticeable in the Coal City team's play after the match had resumed. Occasionally their forwards managed to get away but never did the combination extend to more than one wing. A little quick-er and more accurate passing, particularly by all five men on the attacking division, might have outwitted Prevost and Beane, the Wests' full backs. The latter, however, had the advantage of knowing that when the ball started down one side of the field it was safe to advance to meet and repel the rush. Hence they were not worried. In fact it was "peaches" for Whyte and he was inclined to take it too easily. His partner, Prevost, was as painstaking and as successful as usual. On one occasion, however, both

were beaten. The ball was kicked just over their heads. Beane left his goal, thinking he could beat the oncoming Nanaimo forward. He failed to get their first and McFarlane found the net making the first and only point secured by the visiting eleven.

Two More Goals

It didn't take long for the Wests to brace up after this event. They took matters in their own hands. Wherever the ball went, there it appeared, was a man in green. Nanaimo's representative might be near at hand but generally he was too far off to accomplish anything. And the local forwards, well fed by their halves, and ably supported by the backs inaugurated a vigorous bombardment. Thomas was the first to score and the point was well earned. It was the result of a spirited and well executed forward rush in which the Coal City defence was completely overpowered. The next and last goal was made by Buxton. The latter had been trying vainly to find the net for some time and had had hard luck. His ultimate success was greeted with acclamation.

Warder, of Work Point Garrison, made a satisfactory referee.

The Teams

The personnel of the respective teams follows:
Victoria West—Goal, Beane; full-backs, Prevost and White; half-backs, Bailey, Pettitrew and Kinlock; forwards, Ockell, Cowper, Sedger, Thomas and Buxton.
Nanaimo—Goal, Shepherd; full-backs, Killen and Struthers; half-backs, Boyce, McKeown and Mosie; forwards, Steele, Exton, McFarlane, Miller and Isherwood.

VICTORY FOR LOCAL LADIES AT VANCOUVER

Victoria Hockey Team Defeated Terminal City By One Goal

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—The Victoria ladies' hockey team beat the Vancouver ladies at Brockton point today by the narrow margin of one goal to nil. Victoria secured their score after the seven minutes play, and for the remainder of the game honors were evenly divided. Vancouver tried hard to equalize, and hair ribbons came loose in the desperate struggle but the Capitals managed to keep the Terminal ladies out.

Vancouver was to have met the Garrison team but the men from Esquimalt did not show up.

NANAIMO UNITED WON FROM ESQUIMALT TEAM

Seven to Two Was Score Island League Soccer Played Yesterday

Nanaimo, B.C., Feb. 20.—In the opening game of the Island soccer league here this afternoon, Nanaimo United put all over Esquimalt to the tune of 7 to 2. The local team played with three of their best men substituted, but even at that had an easy time of it. Esquimalt were weak in kicking and generally did not play the bustling game of their opponents. The ground was heavy and while play was fast in spots, generally speaking it was uninteresting. Nanaimo scored three goals in the first five minutes of play, one being disallowed on an off-side ruling.

PRACTICE GAME

J. B. A. A. and Victoria Club Players in Drill at Beacon Hill

A practice match was played between the J.B.A.A. and Victoria rugby teams yesterday afternoon. There were not enough players belonging to the rival organizations to permit an inter-club contest and so the men were distributed as evenly as possible in order that all might obtain a beneficial drill in preparation for the forthcoming Victoria-Wallabies match.

The Canadian curlers are winning in Scotland with a regularity that makes their trip to the old land listen like a triumphal procession, with refreshments at every stopping place.

McGulgan and K. Gorman, halves; F. Zahner and S. Rich, forwards; Ambrose, Rand, R. Bell Irving, T. Gorman, Irwin Price and M. Bell Irving.

B. C. RUGBY TEAM MAKES GOOD SHOWING

Wallabies Outclassed Canadianians But Latter Pluckily "Stood to Guns"

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—Magnificent combination of the Wallabies enabled them to beat the combined Vancouver and Victoria Rugby team at Brockton Point this afternoon by 23 points to nil. On the ground, which was fast and only a trifle on the slippery side the whirlwind Australian were able to extend themselves in fine style. They crossed the line four times in the first half and three times after the interval but only one of the scores was major, the place kicking of Carmichael being far below the standard he set in the old country.

Plucky Tackling

The surprising feature of the game, however, was the absolutely courageous tackling of British Columbia, for, with the Anglo-Welsh colossal score of 65 points to 5 in the memories, followers of the code were firmly anticipated that the Wallabies, having played three games in California and therefore being in good condition, would surpass even the most set by the British Welshmen. Had Vancouver played the same game it is probable the expected would have happened, but as things turned out the British Columbians showed wonderfully improved form and the tackling was not only a credit to any first-class team but evoked expressions of admiration from the Wallabies.

McLorg, the Vancouver five-eighth, was magnificent, and in the first half his effect in tackling averted at least three certain scores. After the time the fast Australians would get going and time after time McLorg dived cleanly for the hips and smothered his man. His team mates were not a whit behind and the way they smothered dangerous tactics the Southerners was most encouraging. They began to despair of class rugby being shown by the home team. The British Columbians let up and fought desperately to the end of the game. The Victoria full-back played almost an errorless game and of himself out of several dangerous corners.

Wallabies Work

The work of the Wallabies was, of course, quite up to what was expected, they seemed inclined to trifle at times. Often when a man could have got through he preferred to give a short pass and sometimes almost every man on the side would handle right on to the Vancouver line before the final attack came. Vancouver was a victim of this. Twenty minutes, the first score coming through Prentice. Carroll got the next and Parkinson scored the third. The last score, a try, was made by a man from Carroll who fooled Lowry by a trick which the Welsh team call "giving the dummy." The Victoria man was baffled. He sprang out to gather between the posts and Carroll was over the goal line. The latter was over the goal line and Carroll was over the goal line. The latter was over the goal line and Carroll was over the goal line.

"Old Boys" Heavy.
Early in the first half "it" became evident that the "Old Boys" were going to overpower their opponents by sheer avoirdupois, unless the students could equalize matters by pronounced superiority in speed and combination. But the latter weren't able to develop the latter points sufficiently to put the veterans on the defensive. Therefore "Varsity" was forced to make a sustained effort to hold the rivals at bay. Their endeavors were well judged and exceedingly plucky, although not altogether successful. Some ten or fifteen minutes after the start H. Clyne, after a rather neat piece of three-quartering, managed to make a possession and forced his way through the group that attempted to stay his progress over the line and touching. The angle was difficult as Clyne was so closely pressed that he had no opportunity to pick or choose his grounds. For that reason Robert's failure to convert was not unexpected.

VAUGHAN OUTWALKED VISITING TOURISTS

Victoria Athlete Much Superior in Speed to Continental Pedestrians

The game continued with honors practically even, although as before the University boys had to do most of the defending. But they seemed to be keeping the "Old Boys" at bay and their supporters were in hopes that the score would be kept down until half time. However, they reckoned wrongly for ultimately the veteran's pick broke away and rushing through the light lines, opposed to them enabled Roberts to make another try. This time the kick was successful, Taylor putting the pig-skin between the bars in beautiful style.

Second Half Even

Lining up after the usual interval the "Old Boys" found themselves working up the grade—what little there is on the Oak Bay grounds—and consequently, the students had a slight advantage. It proved just enough to turn the scale that the youngsters were able to afford their headquarters better protection. Besides it seemed as though the veterans were beginning to fall that lack of training and consequently poor condition was incapable of standing the strain of the fast pace set by the indomitable youngsters. However, they managed to keep up a pretty consistent attack. Once or twice, perhaps oftener, the student aggregation got away and came perilously near finding an opening, but always they were checked and the situation gallantly saved. As it was neither side succeeded in making a try while the "Old Boys" only managed to augment their score by three, secured as a result of a converted penalty, the kick being accurately placed by Taylor, who played a consistently good game.

Among the University lads there were a number who acquitted themselves just a little more creditably than the average. McGulgan and Bowser on the three-quarter line were in the play all the time and it was one of the wonders of the struggle that they found it impossible to cross the "Old Boys" line. Malcolm Bell Irving, one of the forwards, deserves a place among the stars. Of the veterans Green at half, McGillivray on the three-quarter division and Roberts and Nichol, who were in the vanguard are entitled to a word of praise by virtue of their splendid form.

J. C. Barnacle gave satisfaction as referee.

The Teams

The personnel of the respective teams follows:
Full-back, H. Bryan; three-quarters, M. Thomson, R. P. Winch, C. W. Staess and H. Clyne; five-eighths, R. Draper; halves, T. Taylor and Green; forwards, A. J. Col-linson, L. Nichol, J. H. Roberts, M. Foster, J. Lewis, N. Clyne and J. Findlay.
University: Full-back, Capt. H. J. R. Cullen; three-quarters, D. Sildrick, Mr. F. A. Sparks, W. J. Bowser, S.

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a thorough enthusiast who was anxious that Vaughan should cover the distance in the best possible time. But Mr. Brown, strange to say, didn't stay with it for long. One lap was sufficient but his genial presence, it is stated, stimulated the walker not a little. And then there stepped into the arena two men, more in earnest than the rest. They were "Bob" Robertson and Mr. Andrews, of the J. B. A. A. The former is a Scotsman, who delights in anything in the competitive line. In fact the scent of a struggle is as irresistible to him as the clash of arms to an old war horse, while the latter is a walker of long standing in J. B. A. A. circles. It times past Mr. Andrews used to rise at 4 o'clock in the morning, walk to Sooke lake, put in a day's fishing, and foot it back at night; covering a total distance of over forty-five miles. Therefore, to keep by Vaughan's side for one or two laps was no trick for him despite his rustiness.

A Silver Cup

Vaughan finished the complete distance in 48.05, covering the last one-fifth of a mile in 3.05. He will be presented with a handsome silver cup, presented by the Empress Hotel Athletic club under whose auspices the event was conducted.

The Time

Appended is a tabulated form of the time in which the various contestants covered the different laps, follows:

Vaughan Marchant	
1st lap.....	2.45
2nd lap.....	3.04
3rd lap.....	3.57
4th lap (1 mile).....	9.00
5th lap.....	12.03
6th lap.....	15.20
7th lap (2 miles).....	13.32
8th lap.....	18.34

Clark was ruled off in the sixth and Vaughan finished in 48.05.

A Challenge

Last night E. S. Woodward, of Victoria West, called at the Colonist office and requested that Mr. Vaughan be challenged, in his behalf, to a match to take place any date and anywhere in the city. He offers to give the winner of yesterday's contest a start of 300 yards and, at that handicap, is confident that he can win out in a five mile event. A. Monteith, of V. W. A. A. will hang up a handsome silver cup, if Mr. Vaughan can see his way clear to accept Mr. Woodward's def.

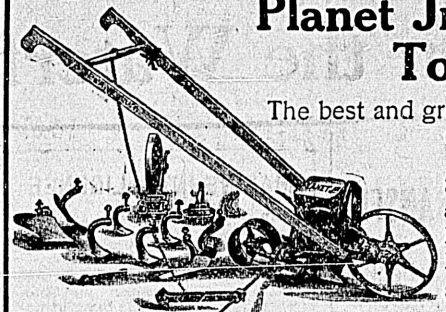
SCHOOL SPORT

Victoria College Hockeyists Beat South Parks—Central Soccer Team Wins

The High School and South Park hockey teams met in a league match yesterday morning the result of which was a victory for the former by a score of 1 goal to nil. It was a hard fought contest from "the drop of the hat." Not until the second half was the one, and only point scored, tallied. A school league association football match was played between the Central and Victoria West school representatives yesterday morning at Oak Bay. Like the hockey game, this was decided by the slight margin of 1 point, the winning goal being obtained by

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Seed Drills, Single and Double Wheel Hoes, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Etc., in great Variety. : : :

Call and examine them.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

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YOUTHS' SUITS—Some of these are priced at half their regular value, others even less. Suits with long pants, sizes 31 to 35. SALE PRICE...\$2.50

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SUITS WORTH \$10.00 FOR...\$3.50
SUITS WORTH \$12.00 FOR...\$4.00
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SUITS WORTH \$16.00 FOR...\$6.00

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Duck Shooting

There's only a few days left now for this capital sport

BUY YOUR CARTRIDGES AT

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.

Gunsmiths

1321 Government Street

the Centrals. While the struggle was keen and the rival eleven proved evenly balanced, throughout the friendliest and most sportsmanlike spirit was evinced by the players of the competing aggregations. The rugby game that was scheduled to take place between the University and Collegiate school fifteens yesterday morning was postponed by mutual consent. It will be held at the Oak Bay grounds, commencing at 3.30 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon. (Additional Sport on Page Fourteen)

SPRAY YOUR TREES

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Pendray's (NEW)

LIME and SULPHUR SOLUTION

It acts like a live wire, exterminates insects instantly, and is specially recommended for all fungus, scale or bark diseases

IT IS A PERFECT SOLUTION

And is an excellent tonic for the trees—Thoroughly tested and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

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VISITED THE STRANDED TRANSFER

Queen City Brings Particulars of Salvage of the Injured Car-Ferry Barge.

The steamer Queen City, which reached port yesterday morning after a stormy trip, when bound south, was escorted by the tug Zear and William Jolliffe standing by the head of the ferry transfer No. 1 and put out a boat. It was found that there was a food shortage, and the Queen City sent over all the spare provisions on board, and the tug Zear was to have come south yesterday for a further cargo. The men were at work transferring the 500,000 feet of lumber from the transfer to the big barge Georgia, which will be towed north to Prince Rupert by the tug Zear and the William Jolliffe will bring the transfer to Victoria for repairs. Capt. John Richardson, formerly chief officer of the Amur, is in charge of the transfer. She sprang a leak when in tow of the Zear and almost turned turtle before she was beached at Plummer bay. Discovery passage. The barge partially foundered, floating off her lumber cargo, which was secured, and is all being transferred. The William Jolliffe and Maude were standing by, and on Thursday when the Queen City called at Plummer bay three big salvage pumps had been placed on board. It was not expected that much difficulty would be had in floating the big barge and bringing her south for repairs. The Queen City brought twelve passengers, including Mrs. Martin, of Rivers Inlet, and Mrs. Currie, who has been visiting Alert bay, and 1200 cases of salmon for shipment by the steamer Cyclops. Dirty weather was encountered in Queen Charlotte sound and when passing through Malaspina straits on Thursday night a heavy gale was experienced. The steamer will sail north again tomorrow night.

CAPT. NEWCOMB AND THE FISHING STEAMERS

Commander of Kestrel Tells Why the Steamer Was in Trouble in Northern Waters

Capt. Newcomb, of the fishery protection cruiser Kestrel, on his return to Vancouver from the north, made a denial of the allegations of inhumanity recently made in the Seattle Times on the authority of Capt. Crockett of the American fishery steamer Grant. Capt. Newcomb said: "Capt. Crockett, of the American fishing steamer Grant, evidently failed to explain to his employers in Seattle all the circumstances attendant upon his leaving Butler cove last month. Had he done so, they would never have put themselves in the somewhat amusing position of making charges of inhumanity against me. Capt. Crockett had no one to blame for his misadventure but himself. On the afternoon of January 13 the Kestrel put into Butler Cove, Stephens Island, to pass the night. There were also in the cove the cruisers Falcon and Westless, Canadian fishing steamer Flamingo, three American halibut fishing boats, steamer Grant and the gasoline schooner Ida May. It was snowing and blowing at the time. "When the Kestrel cast anchor Capt. Freeman, of the Flamingo, and Capt. Crockett, of the Grant, came aboard. I invited them to dinner and they remained. During our conversation I informed Capt. Crockett that there was no objection to his remaining in the cove while the weather was boisterous outside, but that as soon as it moderated he would have to pull out. "On the morning of January 14 the gale had gone down and at 9 o'clock the Grant, which was formerly a United States revenue cutter and is a large sea-going steamer, hoisted anchor and put to sea. Half an hour later the Kestrel also left the cove and was followed by the Ida May. The Kestrel went to Prince Rupert. Somewhat later in the morning the weather got bad again and the Ida May returned to Butler cove, where she remained in shelter. It was the privilege of the Grant to have done the same, but instead Capt. Crockett ran some forty miles to a little harbor to the south end of Upper Dundas Island and lay there till January 17. When the storm was over, Capt. Crockett started out, but instead of sounding in this unruly harbor, he steamed boldly for the entrance, struck a rock and ripped off three blades of his propeller. Now he seeks to blame the Kestrel for all his misfortune. "Capt. Crockett says the Kestrel forced him out of shelter but as a matter of fact that shelter was open to him on January 14 as it was to the Ida May, which took advantage of it. He charges that we forced him out into a terrible gale, which was untrue. He gives the impression that he would have to remain at the mercy of the elements unless he made the dangerous run to Prince Rupert custom house. Prince Rupert is only twenty-five miles from Butler cove, but Capt. Crockett, rather than go there, ran forty miles to seek the shelter of an unsurveyed harbor on the north end of Upper Dundas Island, where he met disaster by not taking such precautions as would have prevented the Grant striking the rock."

The Pacific coast steamer Governor will come out of retirement and resume her run to the Sound March 1, relieving the Santa Rosa, which will go on the San Diego run March 5, replacing the Governor of California, which is to be temporarily laid off for overhauling. The Governor will be placed in dry dock to clean in a few days. It is not yet decided whether the President will be placed in service again or not. Const steamship companies report a steadily increasing business and at the present rate of progress quite a number of idle vessels will be put in commission soon.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, wind east, 5 miles an hour.
Tatoosh, noon—Cloudy, wind east, 11 miles an hour. Out, the steamer Mathilda, barkentine Anson, steamer Dix.
Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Clear, calm. Out, Danish ship Jupiter.

By Wireless
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Clear, wind east, 2 miles an hour. Bar. 29.77, temp. 37. Passed out, Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Clear, calm. Bar. 29.77, temp. 45. Sea moderate.

Pachena, 8 a.m.—Clear, light northeast wind. Bar. 29.62, temp. 37. Sea moderate.
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Clear, wind northwest. Bar. 29.65, temp. 34. Sea smooth.

Cape Lazo, noon—Clear, wind northwest. Bar. 29.72, temp. 40. Sea smooth.

Point Grey, noon—Part cloudy, calm, thick haze in inlet. Bar. 29.65, temp. 39.
Tatoosh, noon—Clear, wind east, 11 miles an hour. Bar. 29.77, temp. 44. Sea smooth. Passed out, steamer Manning at 9:15, and Mathilda at 11. In the straits, bound out, barkentine Aurora, in tow of Molyoke; U. S. steamer Dix in the straits.

Estevan, noon—Clear, light southwest wind. Bar. 29.81, temp. 43. Sea moderate.

Pachena, noon—Clear, light northwest wind. Bar. 29.64, temp. 42. Sea moderate. Manning passed out at 11:15 a.m.

Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Clear, a northwest wind. Bar. 29.78, temp. 38. South, steamer Jefferson, at 5:45 p.m.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Clear, a northwest wind. Bar. 29.65, temp. 40. Steamer Kumeric, for Victoria, at 5:45 p.m.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Clear, calm. Bar. 29.82, temp. 44. Sea moderate. Out, barkentine Aurora, towing, at 12:05 p.m.; U. S. steamer Dix, at 12:05. In, U. S. steamer Manning at 2 p.m. Inside, bound out, Danish ship Jupiter, towing.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind northwest. Bar. 29.67, temp. 45. Sea moderate. No shipping.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Clear, light northwest wind. Bar. 29.64, temp. 40. Light swell. No shipping.

PROPOSED INNER HARBOR IMPROVEMENT



A Cut at Bristol such as is proposed for cutting through the Indian Reserve by Mr. Sorby

The proposal submitted by Mr. Sorby for a cut through the marshy section of the Indian reserve, which would provide a considerable amount of wharf space and add materially to the area of the inner harbor has been favorably commented upon by many shipping men and others since it was outlined in these columns a week ago.

OCEAN PORT SOUGHT AT CLALLAM BAY

Breakwater to Cost Million Dollars is Said to Be Under Consideration By Railroad Company

Seeking an outlet on the Strait of Fuca for the main line of the Olympic Peninsula of the Oregon & Washington Railroad, Harriman agents are reliably reported to have completed investigations at Clallam Bay, thirty miles west of Port Angeles, where it is said there will be located an important shipping and mill manufacturing centre, says the Seattle Times. The main purpose to be observed in the establishment of big deep water terminals for the Harriman road at Clallam Bay, it is understood, will be in the enormous amount of money required for the initial investment in terminal properties.

For years advertised as one of the future great marine cities of the North Pacific coast, Port Angeles has long been looking for the time when a real home for the transcontinental railroad would be built through the peninsula to the Strait of Fuca. Harriman agents, however, are said to have discovered that with the expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000, a breakwater can be constructed at Clallam Bay which would provide ample shelter for ships taking cargo

and also good anchorage for vessels, while several times that amount of money would be necessary should sufficient terminals be purchased in Port Angeles.

Joint operation of a main line lead through the Olympic Peninsula, with spur tracks built to different heavy timber districts, is said to be the programme agreed on by the Harriman road and the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound. The Milwaukee road is said to have already determined positively to build terminals and a spur track into Olette Lake, in Western Clallam County, which is in the centre of an immense body of standing timber and which lies ideally to become in the future a saw mill and shingle mill centre of considerable proportions.

On the Sleduck river, in the same county, it is understood the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound, or allied corporations, will establish a big lumber centre. A modern sawmill of a capacity of upwards of 200,000 feet per day, will be built, according to the authenticated rumor, on the Sleduck river for the manufacture of lumber from standing timber owned by Milwaukee interests.

More than a year ago a circumstantial story was circulated to wall out the Pacific Northwest to the effect that officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company to some point on the Washington coast, and would manufacture the logs into lumber and ship the product by ferry across the Strait of Fuca to some point on the Washington side, to which the main line of the Olympic Peninsula division of the Milwaukee road was to be constructed. Specific denial was later made of the story that any considerable amount of standing timber had been bought by interests allied to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

On the other hand, it became known that Milwaukee interests had obtained ownership of an immense body of fir and cedar timber in Clallam County, to which place the projected Harriman-Milwaukee road will be built from Aberdeen on Clay harbor during the coming summer. Railroad men assert that the opening of the big Olympic Peninsula timber belt, which will be carried on at the same time the road is completed, will develop an immense traffic, and that it will be routed via Aberdeen and the Grays harbor extension to the East and Central West.

The haste manifested by the Harriman company to get terminals and a line constructed to Aberdeen during the summer of 1909 is taken as evidence that the Southern Pacific magnate has programmed the early completion of his whole scheme for the development of the Olympic Peninsula and the opening of its vast forests of cedar and fir.

The Japanese steamer Tosa Maru reached Yokohama on Thursday from this port.

TWO BIG TUGBOATS FOR SOUND FLEET

Goliath and Sea Lion Are Purchased By the Puget Sound Tugboat Company

The Puget Sound Tugboat company, which owns the largest tugboat fleet on the Pacific coast, has purchased the tugs Goliath and Sea Lion, from the Shipowners' and Merchants' Tug Boat company, of San Francisco. The consideration is not made public, but the Goliath cost \$15,000 to build and in shipping circles it is figured that the two vessels are worth at least \$20,000.

The Goliath left San Francisco yesterday. It has generally been supposed that the Sea Lion was owned by the Puget Sound company, but she has been under charter for some time. She will be thoroughly overhauled, while the Sea Lion is being fitted with electric lights and wireless machine. Considerable money will be spent on the vessel, which arrived at Ladysmith from Alaska Sunday night. The Goliath is one of the finest tugs on this coast. With her sister vessel, the Hercules, which was recently on Puget Sound, she came out from the Atlantic coast several months ago. Both proved themselves thoroughly seaworthy during the long run. The vessels are exactly alike except that the Goliath has one foot more beam. They were built last year at the yards of John A. Dier, at Camden, N.J., also builders of the Sea Lion. The vessels are of steel construction throughout and there are no better towing steamers on this coast.

The dimensions of the Goliath are: Length, 151 feet; beam, 27.1 feet; depth, 15.2 feet. She registers 414 tons gross and 221 net. The Goliath is equipped with steam steering gear, electric light, towing machine, fire and wrecking pumps and every other modern appliance. She has one Scotch marine boiler, allowing a pressure of 180 pounds. Her engines are triple expansion, 17x24x41 with a 30-inch stroke. The Sea Lion is 107 feet in length, 22-foot beam and 13 feet deep. She has compound engines, 22x40, with a 20-inch stroke. The Goliath can steam 13½ knots an hour, while the Sea Lion is able to make up to 13 knots.

The Goliath is an oil burner, with a capacity for carrying fuel for thirty days. This is a splendid advantage for long tows, in which work Manager George E. Plummer says the company will use her. Some time ago the company planned to build a tug for long distance work, but instead the Goliath was secured. Without difficulty the Goliath can tow to Dutch harbor or St. Michael and return without refueling. The company has used the Sea Lion almost constantly for the past year in towing to and from southeastern Alaska. It now has a contract for handling the barges of the Griffiths' fleet between Puget Sound and Grays harbor, which required another tug, this work to begin April 1.

The Puget Sound Tug Boat company now owns the Tyee, Wanderer, Tacoma, Richard Holyoke, Pioneer, Sea Lion, Goliath, Tatoosh, Wyanda, Prosper and Lorne.

PARCELS

Delivered to any part of the city at

10 Cents

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
Telephone 129

Vessel	Left	Date
Elwell	Talpeh
Euphrosyne	Callao
David Evans	Callao

Vessel	For the Orient	Date
Kumeric	Feb. 21
Empress of Japan	Feb. 24
Tango Maru	Mar. 2

Vessel	For Australia	Date
Moana	Feb. 26
Maori	Mar. 26
Aorangi	April 23

Vessel	For Mexico	Date
Lonsdale	Mar. 1
Erna	Mar. 4

Vessel	For Skagway	Date
Princess May	Feb. 22
For Northern British Columbia Coast	Feb. 29
Princess Beatrice	Feb. 29

Vessel	For West Coast	Date
Tees	Mar. 1
Queen	Feb. 25
City of Puebla	Mar. 2
Santa Rosa	Mar. 9

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
S. S. Princess Royal	Feb. 21
Leave Victoria 3:30 p. m. daily except Tuesday.	Feb. 21
Leave Seattle 10 p. m. daily except Tuesday. Arrive Vancouver 7:30 a. m. daily except Tuesday.	Feb. 21

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
Leave Vancouver 9 a. m. daily except Wednesday. Arrive Victoria 2:15 p. m. daily except Wednesday.	Feb. 21
S. S. Princess Victoria	Feb. 21
Leave Victoria 2 p. m. daily, except Monday. Arrive Vancouver 7 p. m. daily except Monday.	Feb. 21

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
Leave Vancouver 10 p. m. daily except Monday. Arrive Seattle 7:30 a. m. daily except Tuesday.	Feb. 21
Leave Seattle 8:30 a. m. daily except Tuesday. Arrive Victoria 1 p. m. daily except Tuesday.	Feb. 21

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
Str. Princess Charlotte	Feb. 21
Leave Victoria 12:30 a. m. daily. Arrive Vancouver 7 a. m. daily.	Feb. 21
Leave Vancouver 1 p. m. daily. Arrive Victoria 6:00 p. m. daily.	Feb. 21

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
Str. Princess Victoria	Feb. 21
Leaves Victoria 2 p. m. daily except Monday. Arrive Vancouver 7 p. m. except Monday.	Feb. 21
Str. Princess Royal	Feb. 21
Leaves Vancouver 9 a. m. daily except Wednesday. Arrive Victoria 2:15 p. m. daily except Wednesday.	Feb. 21

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
Victoria-Seattle, via Port Townsend	Feb. 21
Leaves Victoria 8 p. m. daily except Thursday. Arrives Seattle 2:30 p. m. daily.	Feb. 21
Upper Fraser River	Feb. 21

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
Beaver	Feb. 21
Leaves New Westminster 8 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Feb. 21
Leaves Chilliwack 7 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.	Feb. 21

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
Leaves Victoria 2 p. m. daily except Sunday.	Feb. 21
Victoria-Nanaimo-Comox-Union	Feb. 21
S. S. City of Nanaimo	Feb. 21
Leave Victoria Tuesday at 7 a. m. Arrive Nanaimo Tuesday at 4 p. m. Leave Nanaimo Saturday at 2 p. m. Arrive Victoria Saturday at 9 p. m. Leave Nanaimo Wednesday at 7 a. m. Arrive Union Bay and Comox Wednesday at 2 p. m. Leave Union Bay and Comox Thursday at 7 a. m. Arrive Nanaimo Thursday at 2 p. m. Leave Nanaimo Friday 7 a. m. Arrive Union Bay and Comox Friday 2 p. m. Leave Union Bay and Comox Saturday at 7 a. m. Arrive Nanaimo Saturday at 1:30 p. m.	Feb. 21

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
Sidney to Gulf Islands	Feb. 21
Leaving Sidney Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday and Sunday on arrival of V. & S. train.	Feb. 21

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
Freight Rates	Feb. 21
Destination or B.C.	Feb. 21
Sydney, 28s 9d to 30s	Feb. 21
Melbourne or Adelaide, 30s to 32s 6d	Feb. 21
Port Pirie	Feb. 21
Freemantle	Feb. 21
River Plate Ports	Feb. 21
Japan, 40s to 42s 6d	Feb. 21
Shanghai	Feb. 21
Taku	Feb. 21
Callao	Feb. 21
Direct to Nitrate ports, 38s 9d to 40s	Feb. 21
Valparaiso for orders to discharge there and, or at one other port not north of Pisco, 2s 2d less direct, 41s 3d to 42s 6d	Feb. 21
South Africa ports, Cape Town, Delagoa Bay range, 46s	Feb. 21
Direct Port United Kingdom, 47s 6d	Feb. 21
Cork for orders to discharge, a safe port, United Kingdom or Continent between H. and H. 47s 6d	Feb. 21

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
For Portland or Puget Sound loading	Feb. 21
Steamers are being paid 15s for the United Kingdom or Continent and 20s for 22s 6d. For Japan Ports, Shanghai or Taku, (stra.) \$3.75 to \$4.	Feb. 21

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
Recent Charters	Feb. 21
"W. J. Patterson"	Feb. 21
40s, Grays Harbor to direct nitrate	Feb. 21
"Berengere"	Feb. 21
42s 6d, Puget Sound or Columbia river, Cape Town to Delagoa, one port, S. Africa	Feb. 21
San Francisco and Portland to Oriental ports. (Three years' time charter, \$1,000 monthly).	Feb. 21

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
Puget Sound to Cork, I.O. U.K., etc. Private terms.	Feb. 21
Ships in Port	Feb. 21
At Esquimalt	Feb. 21
Ship Halewood, Ship Senator, Bark Ivy, Str. Restorer, Str. Leelanaw, Str. Victoria Machinery Depot.	Feb. 21
Str. Transit	Feb. 21
C.P.R. Dock	Feb. 21
Str. Queen City, Str. Charmer, Str. Tees.	Feb. 21

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
At Vancouver	Feb. 21
In the stream—American barkentine Alta, Captain Thoragel; British bark Inland Hall, Captain Pookes; British steamer Den of Ruthven, Captain Slinger.	Feb. 21
Hastings Mill—British ship Boddle, Captain Thomas; British bark Rowena, Capt. Cadwallar; French bark Champey, Capt. Castry.	Feb. 21
C.P.R. Dock—British steamer Empress of Japan.	Feb. 21
B. C. B. Dock—Bark Puritan.	Feb. 21

Vessel	Local Steamers	Date
The Overdue Market	Feb. 21
(Corrected to Saturday.)	Feb. 21
List of vessels on which extra rates are being paid:	Feb. 21
Planting Dock—South Shields, for Calao, sailed Tilbury, Sept. 18. Reported at Montevideo; gs. p. c. 6.	Feb. 21
Port George—New York, July 25, for Honolulu; spoken Aug. 27 in lat. 11° north, long. 85° west; days out 208; p. c. 60.	Feb. 21
Mistral—Tobio, New Caledonia, Sept. 6, for Havre; days out 147; p. c. 80.	Feb. 21
Maria Rickmers, Glasgow, Jan. 2, for Philadelphia, 48 days out; 16 p. cent.	Feb. 21

Double Triangular SERVICE

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER-SEATTLE

Princess Victoria	Read Down	Read Up	Princess Royal
Daily ex. Monday, 2:00 p.m.	Lv. Victoria Ar. 2:15 p.m. daily except Wed.	Daily ex. Monday, 7:00 p.m.	Lv. Victoria Ar. 9:00 a.m. daily except Wed.
Daily ex. Monday, 10:00 p.m.	Lv. Victoria Ar. 7:30 a.m. daily except Wed.	Daily ex. Tuesday, 7:30 a.m.	Lv. Victoria Ar. 9:00 p.m. daily except Tues.
Daily ex. Tuesday, 7:30 a.m.	Lv. Victoria Ar. 9:00 a.m. daily except Tues.	Daily ex. Tuesday, 8:30 a.m.	Lv. Victoria Ar. 3:30 p.m. daily except Tues.
Daily ex. Tuesday, 1:00 p.m.	Lv. Victoria Ar. 3:30 p.m. daily except Tues.		

Princess Charlotte	Princess Victoria	Princess Royal	Princess Charlotte
12:30 a.m. d'ly	2:00 p.m. d'ly	Lv. Victoria Ar. 2:15 p.m. d'ly	6:00 p.m. d'ly
7:30 a.m. d'ly	7:00 p.m. d'ly (ex. Mon.)	Lv. Victoria Ar. 9:00 a.m. d'ly (ex. Wed.)	1:00 p.m. d'ly

H. F. BISHOP,	L. D. CHEETHAM,
Ticket Agent, Belleville St. Wharf.	City Passenger Agent, 1102 Government St.

Princess Charlotte	Princess Victoria	Princess Royal	Princess Charlotte
12:30 a.m. d'ly	2:00 p.m. d'ly	Lv. Victoria Ar. 2:15 p.m. d'ly	6:00 p.m. d'ly
7:30 a.m. d'ly	7:00 p.m. d'ly (ex. Mon.)	Lv. Victoria Ar. 9:00 a.m. d'ly (ex. Wed.)	1:00 p.m. d'ly

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H. F. BISHOP,	L. D. CHEETHAM,
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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. J. Brown, who has been spending a few weeks in Honolulu, has returned to Victoria.

Miss Eva Holmes, who for some time past has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Marpole, in Vancouver, has returned home.

Invitations have been issued for a dinner, followed by a dance, on Monday evening, by the officers mess of Work Point barracks.

Mrs. Spalding, from South Pender Island, who has been spending the past week in town, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. Griffith R. Hughes of this city, has arrived in Pasadena and according to messages received, is benefitting materially by the change.

Mrs. Stanley G. Peele having gone on a visit to California will not be at home to her friends during February and March.

Miss Pearson left last night via the C.P.R. for New York, whence she will sail on the Lake Champlain for the Old Country.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Johnston left yesterday via the Princess Royal and the Northern Pacific on a visit to Portland, Ore.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey O'Bryan have arrived from Portland for a few days' stay in Victoria. They are staying at the Empress.

C. D. Rand, the well known real estate man of Vancouver, arrived in the city yesterday. He is staying at the Empress.

Miss Workman and Miss Duff were among the passengers by the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday returning from a holiday in California.

Capt. Christensen, Nanaimo pilot, was among the passengers by the steamer Princess Royal from Vancouver yesterday.

The local division 109 Street Railway Employees, will hold their fifth annual concert and dance at the A. O. U. W. hall on Thursday, March 4th, commencing at 8 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Lelzer are leaving today on a tour of the southern States, visiting San Francisco and New York, and from thence they will sail for a tour through Europe.

Rev. Father A. J. Vullings left last night via the North Coast Limited for New York, whence he will sail on the Cunard liner Lusitania on an extended visit to Europe.

Among the passengers on the Princess Charlotte last night for Vancouver were E. A. Wallace, Mrs. McDougall, A. D. Taylor, Miss Romsdale, John Dilworth, P. J. Rolston, A. H. Mitchell, W. T. Miller.

Miss Ard, sister of the Rev. A. J. Stanley, left last evening for Vancouver enroute to England, where she has been called by a cable announcement of the sudden and dangerous illness of her father, who is also well known in this city.

Miss Ard, sister of Rev. A. J. Stanley, left last evening via the North Coast Limited for New York, whence she will sail on the Cunard liner Lusitania on an extended visit to Europe.

HACKS

Drying loads, one or four persons, single hour, \$2.00; over an hour and a half, \$1.50 per hour, within the city limits.

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Telephone 129.

SPORTING GOSSIP
OF OLD COUNTRY

Wales Victorious Over Scotland in Rugby—Classic Races and betting

The entries and weights have been published for ten of the big spring handicaps or the English turf. Before long there must surely be a start made in the betting on the Derby and the other classic races. It has, however, gone out of fashion for people to take a treble event on the Derby, Two Thousand Guineas and St. Leger, though at one time it was a very favorite form of a combination event. Nevertheless, it is interesting to consider which horses with a likely chance, are engaged in the three races. To begin with the Derby favorite, Bayardo is in all three races, but Glasgow, considered a fast one, is only in the Derby. Another which is spoken of as a likely second favorite, for the greatest of all races, is Victoria, entered in the Derby and St. Leger. It may not, therefore, be a test of merit should Bayardo win the Guineas. Those likely to be opposed to him and which possess a chance are: Bannanay, Diamond Stud, Golden Flight, Aurora, Pericles, Sir Bold, Wilma, the Fourth, and the Story. All these, except Pericles, are in the Derby, and the same applies to the St. Leger. It would appear, therefore, that if there is to be a triple crown, it will be a very close one. There is a dark one which has not yet been discovered.

The great victory of Wales over Scotland at Edinburgh last Saturday, again demonstrates the rugged strength of the principality. Only two tries were scored in the match, one by each side, and Wales alone converted. True the margin was a small one, but it must be taken into consideration that the Welshmen were on foreign ground. Mr. Moran, the captain of the Australians, recently said in the Daily Mail, that the tactics of Welsh rugby overshadowed all other football. Their players are taught a set of rugby commands, and one of these is that orthodoxy is a deadly sin. They know instinctively, even in the weakest clubs, how to line—attack and defence. One never sees a Welsh back finding the line with the wind behind him, or kicking into the air against a gale. If they are losing they take all risks on the principle that it is as good to be beaten by twenty points as by one; if they are leading and doubt their ability to score more they adopt the most systematic methods of shutting up all openings. The ability of the Welsh backs to stop while running fast, absolutely is a stride, and then run quickly in the opposite direction is quite wonderful. Their cross-kick from wing to centre, and centre to wing is an excellent means of quickly changing the front of their attack. A Welsh wing is seldom forced into touch with the ball but always makes an effort to transfer it either by a pass, or a kick. The actual tackling of the Welsh players was better in the interior clubs, and so, too, their "going down" to dribbling rushes. The better clubs make attack their defence, and provided they get the ball from the scrum, it is with clever backs always successful. To starve these backs and to give them dribbling rushes to face are the only measures liable to meet with any success against Wales. One must conclude that taking them all round the Welsh backs are the cleverest in the world on their day, but it is probable that the superior strenuousness of the New Zealanders combined with their football ability would enable them to win on a neutral ground. The visitors to Cardiff gathered rightly or wrongly the impression that football enters a little too much into their national life, but certainly they have reason to be proud of their position in the rugby world.

All the players who were selected to represent Australia in England next season, with one exception, that of E. H. Hill, have accepted the terms offered by the board of control, so that the trouble is now settled. No reason is given why the century mark has declined to go on the tour, but it is very probable that the terms did not suit him. It is certainly pleasing news to hear that the squabble is settled. It is hoped that the bickering will cease and that the Australian will settle down to a peaceful life and realize all the best that can come from inter-country games. It is stated that the Australians will be better paid than any English team which ever went to Australia.

In an article in the current "Badminton" on the King's trainer, Mr. A. E. T. Watson relates how Richard Marsh came to occupy this distinguished position. "Early in the nineties Marsh (then trainer to the Duke of Hamilton), was summoned to London by Lord Marcus Beresford, and on arrival was told that the Prince of Wales wished to send his horses which had previously been trained at Kingsclere, to Newmarket. It is needless to say that Marsh was intensely gratified by the compliment; but, knowing little of royal commands in those days, he replied that, much as he should delight in doing what was suggested, he must ask the Duke of Hamilton's permission. In character with the terms (for Lord Marcus is a fluent and imaginative) the position was explained to Marsh. He had to meet the duke the evening of the same day, which had been made and of his reply, to which the duke rejoined: 'Good Heavens, you never said that!' The Prince, it may be added, heard of the incident and referred to it in conversation with the kindness never lacking to His Majesty, telling Marsh that he had been quite right to consult so kind a friend as the duke had always been, before undertaking any new duties."

The Australian professional team has by no means made good in England. The "All Golden" proved no match for the English team, at Newcastle, being outclassed by all points, and fully 15,000 people were much disappointed. Skillful passing among the English backs and the dashing play of the forwards made the Colonials look like second-rate players. Fifteen points to five was the score, but it might have been a good deal larger.

A game of association football between West Ham United and Plymouth Argyle played some time ago, has caused the football association to bring down the big stick. The game was contested with bad spirit on both sides and there were some cases of rough play. Charges were made against the referee of being under the influence of liquor, and his decisions were refused to be acted upon. After sitting for nearly three hours the commission decided that Plymouth were altogether in the blame and suspended the captain of the team.

Another Entry
The Beacon Hill and High School players propose amalgamating and entering the Junior Island league. If they do so it will make the second home soccer aggregation to make a bid for the championship. The Hills will hold a practice this morning at the Beacon Hill grounds.

Edmonton Beats Nelson
Nelson, Feb. 15.—The Edmonton hockey team, champions of Western Canada, tonight defeated the Nelson

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team, champions of British Columbia, by a score of six to five. The game was the fastest ever seen in British Columbia, and the score tells how close the play was. This was further shown by the fact that the score was tied no less than five times, the winning tally for Edmonton being put in just three minutes before the call of time. The game was witnessed by close upon 2,000 people. Among those present were hockey enthusiasts from all parts of the interior of British Columbia. The second game of the series will be played on Wednesday night.

One Merry Musical Night
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Pixley and Luder's first and best effort; same big favorite company. Includes Ruth White and Henry Hermen, also that spick and span, saucy bewitching chorus of Kangaroo Girls.

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A pretty story of romance with 693 laughs. Second season of success. A Big \$1.00 Show. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Box office opens 10 a.m. Monday, February 22.

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Mr. Andrew Robson and an Excellent Cast.

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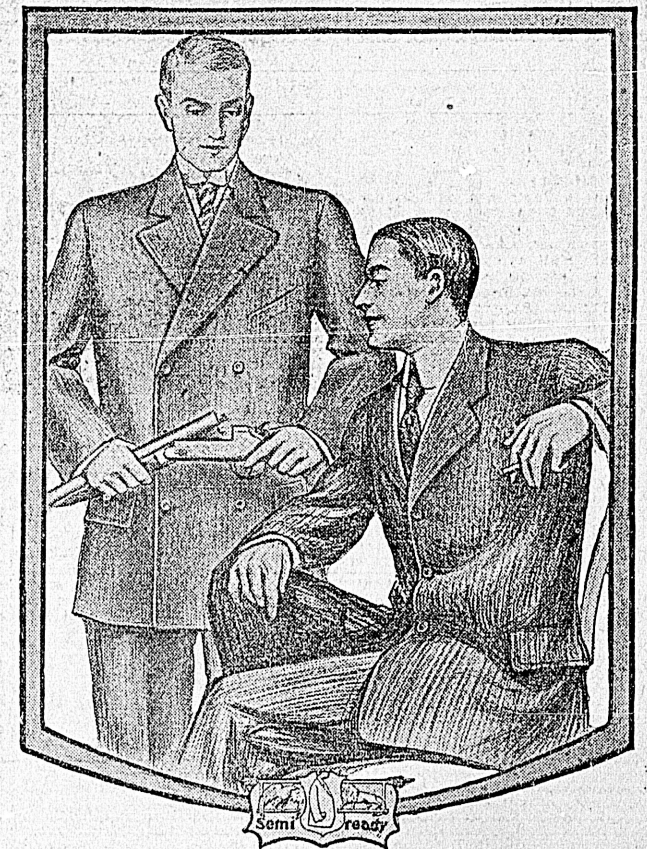
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Then the procrastinator will again recite his sad tale of how he could have doubled his money if he had only bought this or that piece of property six months or a year ago.
Don't wait until everyone else wants to buy. The man who makes big money by investing in real estate is the man who buys when others are afraid to do so. Look ahead, size up the situation, be careful as to location of what you buy and you must win.
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Eight large lots on and close to Hillside avenue, just as good as lots which have been sold recently at \$400 each; for the block\$2,200
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Two large lots (corner) on Niagara street, close to Beacon Hill park, good house, 7 rooms, modern, owner has left town and wants money; worth \$6,000, for\$5,000

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One lot on Grant St., \$750, good building site.

Three lots on Linden Avenue, \$1,050 each, half cash.

Two lots North Hounslow Road, just off Oak Bay car line, \$500 each, half cash.

Six lots on Wilson and Cowan Sts., at \$10 per foot frontage, sewer on these streets, will advance cash for building on these lots.

Two lots, Denman St., only \$600 for the two.

3½ acres Oak Bay, all cultivated and in fruit (large and small), a bargain at \$4,500.

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Gossip of the CLUB ROOM

V. W. A. A.

The past week has been a lively one and it is most encouraging to the officials to see so many new members enrolled.

Last Thursday the football team was out for an run in full force in preparation for their game with Seattle. They went over to Seattle on Saturday where they achieved a splendid victory. It is but proper that the boys should receive a little "soft soap" on their success in overcoming the crack American bunch. Really it was not their business to play the Seattleites. Because Victoria could make it convenient to fill their Pacific coast league date they manfully took up the gauntlet and paying their own expenses, gave the sports across the border and the general public an impression of how the game is played in Canada and incidentally re-established on Victoria's somewhat tarnished reputation.

The senior basketball team still is in hard training and is determined to make second place in the local senior league standing since it now is impossible to capture the premier honors. As a result of the action of the Y.M.C.A. intermediate basketball team in defaulting to Victoria West the latter are assured of second place in this series, the North Wards being at the top.

Tumbling and horizontal bar work is obtaining a hold on the fancy of a growing number of the boys and it is surprising the efficiency some are attaining.

Things are rather quiet in the boxing and wrestling line.

Five hundred still continues to be the popular "non athletic" game.

J. B. A. A.

The Boys are going to hand the basketball fans a somewhat of a surprise in bringing out a couple of their new players. Fred Brown, who has been playing for the Shamrocks, will don the blue and white and appear in their next match. Also a six-foot-two man, M. L. Peck. Both these boys are looking up in great shape and will prove a great improvement to the team.

Capt. Leo Sweeney and the rugby team are looking forward to their trip to Vancouver to play their return match with McGill university. Every Tuesday and Thursday night they get down to business in the gym with a run to finish up with. The McGill team are going to give the boys a warm reception while in Vancouver. A dance will be given in honor of the Boys. The McGills are taking every possible care to give the boys a ripping good time.

Everything is shaping up well for the coming season. Several of the boys have already been out enjoying February rowing. Every effort is being made to put in winning crews this year. The annual regatta will be held in the early part of April on the Gorge course. The programme will

consist of canoe, four oars, singles, dingy as well as several other events.

Y. M. C. A.

Instructor Findlay went to Vancouver on Friday to referee the international basketball match which took place that night between the Vancouver and Portland Y.M.C.A. teams. It almost is unnecessary to say that he gave satisfaction.

The harriers are busy again. Yesterday they held their annual club handicap run for which there was a large entry.

That billiard table of the club room is seeing active service these days. Its cushions may not be of the liveliest and many of the cues are tipless, but these insignificant points do not detract from the enjoyment of the large number of genuine devotees who frequent the apartments.

Perhaps those who take the most real pleasure out of the varied form of recreation provided for by the Y.M.C.A. are the juniors who are under the able management of H. Jones. They have a basketball team of which they are proud and it is likely that they will make a bold stroke for the island league has been concluded.

Swimming is being discussed by Y.M.C.A. members. Already the club is organized and the officials have decided to give the general public instruction in the gentle and useful art at the Gorge during the summer months.

There is nothing new in the building line. The committees are working quietly but hope to be able to spring a surprise in the not distant future.

CHESS

The Opening. All true knowledge of the opening of the game is inseparable from "use"; and can be devised only from power of sound combination, founded on judgment of position.

The line of play in the following game is called the Max Lange Attack and the position at the completion of Black's fifth move may also occur via the Bishop's Opening, the Petroff, the Scotch Gamit, or the Two Knights' Defence. No opening is an absolute model, but only exhibits in some degree the best usage at the present time. And in this matter usage goes far. It in a manner gives the law, until displaced by other usage, and so on indefinitely, with now and then a revival of the obsolete and forgotten.

Hence the student should not burden his memory with a labyrinth of endless variations, but a characteristic position from which the future of the game may be more or less forecast. Such should be committed to memory. The memory of "principle" independent of any particular series of moves whatever.

Associated in the mind with similar positions in other openings it may become valuable material for that just imagination which is at the very basis of all good chess. The particular series of moves may perchance never find expression in actual play, but the idea of the position may recur in a thousand different ways.

The Max Lange Attack is not so much a regular opening as a form of

proceeding applicable to several openings by transposition of moves.

White.	Black
1—P-K4	P-K4
2—Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3—B-B4	B-B4
4—Q-K5	Q-K5
5—P-Q4	P takes P
6—P-K5	P takes B
7—P takes Kt	B-K3
8—R-Ksq (chk.)	Q-Q4 (!)
9—Kt-Kt5	Kt-K5
10—Kt-QB3	Q takes B at B5
11—P-Kt4	Q-Qsq
12—Kt-Q5	P takes R
13—R takes B (chk.)	Q-Q2
14—Kt takes KP	B-K3
15—Q-K2	
16—Kt at Q5 tks BP (chk.)	K-B2
17—Q takes P	Kt-K4
18—Q-Kt3	Q-Q3
19—P-Kt4	Kt takes P
20—Kt-Kt5 (chk.)	K-Kt3
21—P-KB5 (chk.)	K takes P
22—Q-Q3 (chk.)	Resigns

Black resigns because the White Knight forks Black's King and Queen next move.

White replies—

10—Kt takes B P takes Kt

11—Q-R5 (chk.) winning a piece.

Chess Chat

One of the peculiar beauties of chess is that if two beginners are equally matched, they feel quite the same interest in the game as if they were thoroughly learned in its mysteries. Indeed, they perhaps enjoy it more than the greatest players, who, having conquered every difficulty, have no longer any opponents who can contend against them, and who, when they play, having their reputation at stake, feel the greater degree of mortification at being occasionally defeated.

Of the two extremes, beginners had better be overbold than over cautious, and especially try to acquire the habit of not being discouraged by present bad appearances in the state of the game, the habit of hoping for a favorable change, and that of persevering in the search for resources.

The game is so full of events, there is such a variety of turns in it, the fortune of it is so subject to sudden vicissitudes, and one, so frequently, after long contemplation, discovers the means of extricating one's self from a supposed unsurmountable difficulty that one is encouraged to continue the contest to the last, in hope of victory by our own skill, or at least of getting a stalemate by the negligence of our adversary.

Dr. Siebert Tarrash and Carl Schlechter have challenged Champion Lasker for the championship. Lasker will play Schlechter after a few months' rest.

T. H. PIPER.

A St. Petersburg dispatch, dated yesterday, says: St. Petersburg is today the cynosure of all eyes in the chess world, for here have gathered Dr. Lasker, the champion, and a dozen other of the greatest living chess masters to engage in an international tournament to determine the question

of supremacy. In addition to the champion the contestants include such noted players as Leonhardt of Stockholm, Marco of Vienna, Burn of Liverpool, Duran of Prague, Mises of Leipzig, Teichmann of Altenberg, Rubinstein and Nenarokoff of Moscow, Duse Chichomirski of Warsaw and Smosko-Borowski of St. Petersburg.

The tournament was opened at the rooms of the St. Petersburg Chess club. There will be play on five days in the week and the sixth is reserved for playing off unfinished games. Ten prizes have been offered, as follows: 1000, 750, 550, 400, 250, 150, 120, 80, 50 and 30 rubles. In addition each player is to get 30 rubles for every won game and 5 rubles for every draw.

LOCAL QUINTETTE DEFEATED PORTLAND

Victoria Y. M. C. A. Basketball Team Handed Americans Severe Jolt

By 38 to 13 points the Victoria Y. M. C. A. beat the Portland quintette last night in the local league game that was played at Assembly hall. As a result the ambition of the Rose City representatives to gain this year's championship received its death blow. This makes the fifth defeat they have experienced since leaving the shores of the Columbia river. Their tour has been disastrous. Starting with a record and touted everywhere as the prospective holders of the silverware they met with reverses at the hands of Bellingham, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver. Their last hope was to turn down the Capitals. But their encounter with the latter capped the climax and what reputation they had been completely shattered.

Good Exhibition.

As an exhibition the match was first-class—one of the best that has been seen here this season. There wasn't a slack moment and throughout the pace was set by the Victoria lads. The first half was the most even period. At the finish the locals were leading by 6, the score being 10 to 16. Thus the outcome was not certain "by any means" when the rivals left the floor for the customary intermission. With the resumption of hostilities, however, the home team dazzled spectators and opponents alike by the swiftness and the general brilliancy of their combination. They checked and uncovered alternately, governing themselves by the trend of play, with a rapidity and judgment that was a lesson of the result of faithful and intelligent training. Their shooting was the weakest feature of their play, their comparative form really entitling them to a bigger score than was attained. In justice to the visitors it must be acknowledged that "in spots" they were as good as the Victorians but, they could not go the pace, and doubtless the reason is found in the fact that they have been traveling continuously for a week.

All Were Good.

It would be out of place to single out any individuals on either team as being particularly good, at any rate as far as the local quintette is concerned. For Portland, Stokes, unquestionably, was the star.

A. Smith, physical director of the Vancouver Y. M. C. A., made an exceptional referee. He had the players under control throughout and insisted that they keep well within the rules.

LAST WEEK of our Annual Furniture Sale

WE are going to make this the banner week of our Clearance Sale, which ends on Saturday, February 27th. Now is the time to buy Furniture as our prices will be further reduced to enable us to accomplish this

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE

to furnish well but cheaply. The opportunity of the season.

Special Bargains

DRESSER—Solid Golden Oak, two large and two small drawers, top 21 x 42. Shaped and bevelled British plate mirror 24 x 30. Regular \$24.50 value.

DRESSER—Solid Golden Oak, two large and two small drawers, swell front. Bevelled oval mirror. Regular \$25.50 value.

Special, while they last, your choice of either of above

\$17.00

Our Dutch Auction

Is attracting much attention. Here is a chance to get a Handsome Mission Dining-room Suite at your own price, as the price will be reduced \$2.00 each day and when it gets to your price buy it, but don't leave it until the other fellow buys it. The Suite consists of—

Mission China Cabinet..... \$41.00
Mission Easy Rocker..... 15.00
Mission Buffet..... 31.50
Mission Writing Desk..... 12.00
Mission Extension Table..... 14.00
Mission Dining Chairs..... 21.50

Total value..... \$135.00

Monday's Price \$129.00

Special Bargains

NEAT LOUNGE, Spring seat and head, covered in Derby tapestry. Your choice of colors. Our own make. Special—

\$5 65

PARLOR CHAIRS, ROCKERS, ETC.—Your choice of mahogany parlor chairs, rocker and arm chair in our windows. Regular value \$8.50 to \$12.00. Your choice while they last—

\$5 00

This is less than cost.

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas Street.

Near City Hall.

Phone 718.

Teams and Scoring.
The personnel of the respective teams and the individual scoring follows:
Victoria Y. M. C. A.—Guards, Mason (4) and Roskamp; centre, Pettierew (2); forwards, Whyte (16) and McKelrick (14).
Portland Y. M. C. A.—Guards, Sheets (2) and Freeman; centre, Sweeney (2); forwards, Stokes and Russell (12).

The league standing follows:
P. W. L. D. Pts.
Victoria 8 5 3 0 10
Portland 18 5 5 0 10
Vancouver 18 4 3 1 9
Seattle 10 4 5 1 9
Tacoma 7 4 3 0 8
Bellingham 9 3 6 0 6

Victoria or Vancouver.
The Victoria and Vancouver Y. M. C. A. teams now are on an even basis in the race for the international championship. They each have two matches. The Terminal City team

must play the locals here (it is expected that the match will take place on Friday, March 5th) and meet the Tacoma quintette on their own floor. Both the fixtures in which Victoria has yet to engage are home games. After their contest with Vancouver they will have to try conclusions with Tacoma. The possession of the cup depends entirely on whether the Island or Mainland representatives pull the most points out of these concluding matches. Physical Director Findlay says the locals are in to "do or—"

LADYSMITH JUNIORS BEAT NORTH WARD

The Ladysmith juniors defeated the North Ward soccer team in the Island

league contest which took place yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill. The score was 2 goals to nil. One was made in the first half and the other in the second. Brown, of the Wards, inadvertently scoring the first and Seely of Ladysmith, converting in the second instance. The contest was marred by the injury of two of the local eleven, namely, Tait and McGregor. It turned out, however, that they were not severely hurt and the struggle proceeded merrily along. On the whole it was a first-class exhibition, as referee Richardson was beyond criticism.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

Our Prices Are Already Lowest in City.

Five Per Cent. Discount For Cash

Ross' Great Grocery Sale This Week

Five Per Cent Discount for Cash

This week only we will allow a special discount of five per cent. on every cash purchase of one dollar and over. Our entire stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors—all goods, domestic and foreign—every article included in this gigantic Sale. What discerning housewife in Victoria will refuse to take swift advantage of such splendid opportunities? It's a chance of a lifetime, to purchase our high-grade Groceries at less than the price of the cheapest. Remember the Dixi Ross prices are already the lowest in the city. This Sale will break all records for grand values in pure foods. Comparison of other grocery qualities with our qualities and other grocery prices with our prices proves our strong supremacy. We have a perfect delivery system—like clock-work—the dissatisfaction of not having your groceries delivered "in time" is not known to our customers. Study this list carefully:

SMALL WHITE BEANS, 4 lbs. 25¢
BAYO BEANS, 4 lbs. 25¢
WAGSTAFFE BOTTLED FRUITS, per lb. 25¢
COFFEE, per lb., 50c, 40c and 30¢

"Dixi" Tea, per lb., 35c

A pure and most delicious blend, infinitely superior to most teas that are sold at much higher price. Per pound, 35c, or 3 lbs. for **\$1.00**

ESSENCE OF COFFEE, per bottle 25¢

HONEY, pure unadulterated, 10-lb. tin for **\$1.50**

5-lb. tin 75¢

Per jar, 35c and 25¢

Per comb 25¢

FANCY NAVEL ORANGES, two dozen 25¢

FANCY LARGE NAVEL ORANGES, per doz 25¢

PURE SPICES, per tin 10¢

PURE PEPPER, per tin 10¢

EXTRACT VANILLA OR LEMON, 2½ oz. 25¢

4 oz. 35¢

8 oz. 50¢

WINTER HARBOR CONDENSED CLAMS, per tin, 35c and 20¢

WINTER HARBOR CLAMS, 2 tins 25¢

SAANICH CLAMS, 2 tins 25¢

CANNED TOMATOES, per tin 10¢

CANNED PEAS, 3 tins 25¢

CANNED CORN, 3 tins 25¢

CANNED BEANS, 3 tins 25¢

FRENCH PEAS, 2 cans 25¢

CANNED PUMPKIN, 2 cans 25¢

ASPARAGUS, per tin 25¢

PRUNES, 6 lbs. 25¢

50-lb. box **\$1.90**

EVAPORATED PEACHES, 3 lbs. 25¢

EVAPORATED APRICOTS, 2 lbs. 25¢

EVAPORATED APPLES, 2 lbs. 25¢

SMYRNA FIGS, 4 lbs. 25¢

C. & B. and KEILLER'S MARMALADE—1 lb., 15c, 2 lbs. 25c, 4 lbs. 50c, 7 lbs. 75¢

HARTLEY'S JAMS, per jar 20¢

C. & B. RASPBERRY JAM, 2-lb. tin 25c, 4-lb. tin 45c, 7-lb. tin 75¢

CLIMAX JAM, Strawberry and Raspberry—5-lb. pail 50¢

Delicatessen

Our Delicatessen Department is growing more and more popular every day. The finest meats procurable cooked in the English way and sold at popular prices.

PURE PORK SAUSAGES, per lb. 20¢

CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUITS, per tin. 25¢

CHLORIDE OF LIME, 2 tins 25¢

BEST JAPAN RICE, per sack, \$2.25, per lb. 5¢

FINEST ISLAND POTATOES per sack. **\$1.50**

ROYAL HAMS, per lb. **17¢**

CALIFORNIA SLICED PEACHES, per tin. 20¢

CANADIAN FRUITS, Strawberries and Peaches, per tin 20¢

PINEAPPLE, Slices or Cubes, 2 large tins. 25¢

MacLAREN'S IMPERIAL CHEESE, per jar 25c and 50¢

PRIME CANADIAN CHEESE, per lb. 20¢

OLD CREAM CHEESE, very fine, per lb. 30¢

FRENCH CASTLE SOAP, pure, per bar. 25¢

CLEAVER'S FAMOUS UNSCENTED SOAP, 3 cakes 25¢

"DIXI", an ideal Laundry Soap, 6 bars 25¢

BATH BRICK, per sack 5¢

PEARLINE, 2 packages 25¢

QUICK CLEANER, 3 tins 25¢

OLD DUTCH CLEANSER, per tin. 10¢

Mail Orders

This Department is under special supervision. A postal card mailed to us, with list of goods you need, is just as effective as though you shopped here in person.

LYE, 3 tins for 25¢

PICNIC HAMS, per lb. **12½¢**

SHOULDER HAMS, per lb. **11¢**

NIXEY STOVE ENAMEL 5¢

AUBURN CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. \$1.00, 14-lb. box **\$4.25**

CARNATION CREAM, 20-oz. can, 2 cans. 25¢

ST. CHARLES CREAM, 20-oz. cans, 2 for. 25¢

Confectionery

Pies and Cakes good as Mother used to make, Boston Brown Bread, Muffins, Crumpets, etc., priced properly for purchasers.

CANADA FIRST CREAM, 20-oz. Can, 2 for. 25¢

REINDEER MILK, 2 cans 25¢

VENEER FURNITURE POLISH, per bottle 25¢

ENAMELINE, 3 tins 25¢

RISE SUN STOVE POLISH, 3 packages. 25¢

GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER 35¢

APPLES, Baldwins, Northern Spys, Ben Davis, per box, \$1.25, \$1.50 and **\$1.75**

VALENCIA RAISINS, 4 lbs. 25¢

SEEDED RAISINS, large packet 10¢

UPTON'S CHOW-CHOW, per bottle 15¢

UPTON'S WALNUT CHOW, per bottle. 15¢

ROWAT'S SAUCE, per bottle 10¢

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA, per tin, 90c, 50c. 25¢

LEMAN'S SWISS COCOA, per tin, 75c, 40c. 20¢

SOLUBLE COCOA, excellent, per lb. 25¢

FRY'S COCOA, 3 packets 25¢

GHIRARDELLI'S CHOCOLATE, per tin. 40¢

"Dixie" the Finest Pastry Flour
Per Sack
\$1.50

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
Independent Grocers and Liquor Merchants, 1317 Government St.
and 1316 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.
Tel. 52 and 1052 and 1590

Goods Delivered Like Clockwork.
Watch for Our Bargains
Sale Commences February 22nd.
One Week Only

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE QUEEN CHARLOTTES

Engineer Speaks of the Riches
of the Northern Islands

"The Moresby and Graham Islands in the Queen Charlotte Island group form the most heavily mineralized district in all this splendid western country," remarked Mr. Morse Davis, E. of New York state, yesterday afternoon. "This is certainly a broad and clearly-cut statement, but nevertheless, I am most firmly convinced that it is absolutely true. My reasons for saying that this section of the great western country is so very heavily mineralized are simply these: It is only three years ago since Mr. Ikeda, who was merely an ordinary Japanese fisherman, working with a Japanese fishing company, made the first discovery of copper in the inlet which is situated three miles south of Jedway, and which in his honor has received the name of Ikeda Bay. Moresby Island may explain, is the larger of the two principal islands in the Queen Charlotte group, which comprises in all possibly a couple of hundred of the tops of these partially submerged mountains. For every island is merely a more or less extended section of some mountain peak. "These charming islands, which, moreover, have been richly endowed by nature with a lovely climate superior even to that of this particular part of Vancouver Island, are covered by dense forests of fine timber and a mass of detrital matter such as decayed vegetation, etc., whose presence, as must be easily obvious, renders the

THE MAN WHO EATS WELL

And Enjoys Food Lives Life As He
Should and Gets the Most
From It.

The man who eats is the man who works, and the man who works is the man who wins. Tireless workers depend upon a storehouse of vim and vigor. India is noted for its fasters and its dreamers, Europe and America for their eaters and their workers.

In America we have been doing nothing but work this past quarter of a century. That is why our old men say, "In my days no one had dyspepsia." Of course, all men in those days ate and worked, now they work and eat. Interfered with business, men give up eating. This is good logic for the dollar-getter, but poor wisdom for the man who really wants to live.

Abuse of anything God gives results in punishment, and man gives a pigmy when it comes to cheating his system. If you take from the system that which is intended should remain, or put into it that which is intended should be kept out, you are cheating yourself, and sooner or later pay the penalty.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are concentrated vegetable and fruit essences which give the system every fluid, stimulant and ingredient necessary to gain the fullest strength from everything which goes into the stomach or to keep from the system everything which should not stay and decay in it. If you will eat fast and improperly, if you will drink and eat irregularly, and to excess then give to Nature as you do so enough of the essences she demands to neutralize the bad effects of your habits.

After a meal take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet, and the meal won't hurt you or your stomach. At a midnight dinner take a Stuart's Tablet and you will sleep well and get up without a breath which is filled with the decay of the midnight meal. Fortify your stomach like you do your business. Fortunes when lost can be regained, but the stomach out-raged stays with you to the finish, and you know it is there.

If you want to know what these tablets will do, buy a packet from any druggist, price 50c, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package free by mail. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich.

work of prospecting for mineral veins extremely difficult.

"Speaking literally, the only way in which prospecting can at the present time be prosecuted, is by following up the various small creek beds and by examining the exposed cliffs which from time to time may be observed. But, altogether aside from these creeks and cliffs, the country rock formations are seldom exposed, and in view of the difficulty attending upon the task of the hardy and venturesome prospector, it is almost marvellous that there have been so many discoveries made of copper veins which have a general as well as a very considerable commercial value. The productive mineral zone is however not limited to one island, or, more strictly speaking, to one district, but extends generally all over Moresby Island, as well as upon the west and the northwest sides of Graham Island, Moresby being the more southerly of these, the two principal islands in this important island group.

The Notable Finds.

"While there have been made many discoveries of copper and of gold, which possibly, and indeed, very probably, will become productive, the most notable of these finds are these: In the first place I will mention the Tassu Harbor group, which is situated upon the west coast of Graham Island. This particular group consists of twenty copper claims, which are owned by the Hon. Thos. Taylor, Minister of Public Works, F. C. Elliott, of Revelstoke, J. E. Corlett, of Seattle, and Arthur Gowing, of Revelstoke. Mr. Gowing located these claims during the past summer and interested the other gentlemen whose names I have given, to such an extent as to induce them to put up the necessary capital for prospecting purposes. This group, I may add, is at the present time being carefully examined on the part of American capitalists, by Mr. Frank Sizely, the well-known mining engineer, of Helena, who has been employed to make upon them an elaborate report, the selling price being placed at \$600,000.

"A competent engineer, in reference to this proposition, has remarked in casual conversation that even without further development, given the installation of a tramway of sufficient carrying capacity, fully 1,000 tons of good copper ore, which will certainly average at the very least 7 per cent., and carrying in addition from 30 to 70 cents in gold per ton, could be shipped from this mine for the space of a whole year. And although the statement may be considered in some quarters to be somewhat optimistic, it nevertheless establishes this gentleman's belief in the continuation of this ore body.

"Almost immediately adjoining this group lies another group which has been located by Mr. Ran McDonald, who, however, has not as yet progressed far enough in his development work to justify any definite conclusions having reached in reference to his holdings, save this, that they present precisely the same appearance and show the very same values that characterized the Gowing claims when they were in the same initial stage.

Gold Harbor.

"At Gold Harbor, upon the west coast, Major Newberry, who comes, I believe, from the city of Seattle, J. H. Scott, of Tacoma, and several Vancouver men control a group of gold claims from which they have already made several shipments to the Tacoma smelter. One of these shipments, to particularize, which was carefully sorted, netted them slightly over \$300 per ton, while a second shipment, which was only partially sorted, netted them over \$500 per ton, and which, which represented the ore exactly as it came from the vein and ore body itself, without any sorting whatever, netted \$60 per ton, all in gold values.

"Up to the present moment the great difficulty which attends upon the shipments of ores from the west coast concerns the vital and all-important question of transportation. With some further development, it is however possible to build a tramway which can readily be operated by electric power, for the short distance of about six miles from Tassu Harbor over to Locke Harbor, at which point the C.P.R. boats now call twice per month.

"But apart altogether from these existing facilities, with the actual and the recognized possibilities in the way of out-put of the west coast ores, it is quite beyond all question that some navigation company will at no distant date establish with these places a regular and efficient service.

"It will be of interest to explain that the claims which I have already mentioned as having been discovered and

located upon the west coast are all situated within an area of territory which is covered by a radius of eight miles from Tassu harbor. This particular mineral formation extends in a general way north and south running in a northerly direction along Moresby Island and over upon Graham Island to its most northerly part and thence south along Moresby Island to a point a little to the southwest of Ikeda harbor upon the East coast.

The Swede Group.

"At Locke harbor is found the well-known Swede group of mines which consist of a vast deposit of mineralized diabase carrying about two per cent in copper and perhaps \$1 per ton in the royal metals, gold and silver, about evenly divided. The exploitation of the great property will however require the erection of a smelter in that locality and the expenditure of a very large amount of money. But all this is only a matter of time, for all those who have made a careful examination of this immense property are fully convinced that when the most modern and scientific methods of smelting such ores are utilized this will most assuredly become a tremendously productive enterprise.

This property is now under bond to Mr. Johann Wulfssohn of this city who has placed upon it the price of one million dollars.

His Own Company.

Directly north of Locke harbor in Cumshewa Inlet an English company under the style of the Queen Charlotte Mining and Development company, whose resident manager I am, has bonded three claims from Col. E. E. Topping, and upon this property have been uncovered three veins which probably bear a certain co-relation. The assays of this ore, as they have so far been obtained show values ranging from \$187 to \$400 per ton, and none has gone lower. And as these veins lie within half a mile of deep sea water the shipping facilities are very favorable indeed. The bonding of this property was arranged by Messrs. E. A. Harris' and company of this city.

About eight miles north of Cumshewa Inlet at Copper Bay is to be seen the long lost old shaft, which is owned by a Victoria syndicate.

"According to Mr. McKay Smith, the brother of Amor de Cosmos, this particular shaft was sunk back in the early '60's by a young man of the name of Wallingford, a nephew of the Wallingford who discovered the Bute Inlet route, which is claimed to be the short cut of the C.P.R. for Seymour Narrows and Vancouver Island. After sinking a shaft to the 250 foot level young Wallingford returned to Australia in search of further capital but since then nothing whatever has been heard of him. In the course of years the collar of this shaft became completely concealed by fallen trees but various rumors concerning its position having obtained circulation it was re-discovered about 18 months ago.

"It is now filled with water, but those who have examined it say that at the bottom of it is to be seen a large vein of copper, which carries six per cent in copper per ton in addition to some gold and silver values. South of Locke harbor and near Jedway, Senator McMillan of the State of Washington has obtained large holdings and is developing several properties with the greatest success, although none of them has as yet reached the shipping stage.

"In this district, moreover, the Tye Copper company has taken a bond upon the Eagle Tree mine but after spending several thousands of dollars upon it a disengagement and a legal tangle arising, operations were suspended.

The Japanese Companies.

"Several miles from Jedway at Ikeda Bay is situated the well known Japanese mines whose shipments average 1,000 tons per month. Of this particular mine it may also be truthfully said that it is one of the very few mines which has paid from the very grass roots down. Mr. Ikeda has run a tunnel in upon the 600 foot level, but has only made one cross-cut in the way of development work. And this was accomplished at the 500-foot level and run into the foot wall for about 30 feet. The Japanese further own some 40 adjoining claims.

"Still farther south and over a low divide, lies Colliston Bay, where the Bellingham Copper company has taken a bond from J. H. Gordon, et al., upon the Gordon group and are making arrangements to run an 800 foot tunnel using compressors, air drills and all

A FEW PLAIN FACTS

The five daily papers of Victoria and Vancouver consume annually over 100 carloads of newspaper per year. Every printer, grocer, druggist and general store in British Columbia use vast quantities of paper. It is carted 3,000 miles across the continent from Ontario and Quebec, at a freight rate of \$17.00 per ton in carload lots. Do you know how and from what it is made? Spruce wood is barked and placed into what is known as a grinder, a revolving machine about 8 foot long with grind-stone setting. This machine operates on the principle of an old-fashioned flour mill. The wood, by coming into contact with the grindstone is reduced to a pulp and is thus known as ground wood or mechanical pulp. There is nothing secret, complicated or difficult about it. Each grinder is capable of producing about 5 tons of ground wood pulp per day, requires approximately 500 H. P. The total cost of manufacture of 1 ton of mechanical pulp does not originally exceed \$9.00 per ton, and consists of 1 cord of spruce wood, depreciation on water power, oil and belting, delivery of wood to grinder, labor, expense of management, insurance, etc. Every ton of newspaper or ordinary wrapping paper requires 1,600 lbs. of ground wood or mechanical pulp, and 500 lbs. of sulphite pulp. Sulphite pulp is manufactured by an old well known established process. Hemlock or other suitable wood is first put through a chipper and reduced to small chips which are conveyed to a large upright digester and cooked under a heavy pressure of steam from 8 to 12 hours. The whole mass is then deposited into a blow tank, thence to the wash vats on to the screens, from there to the beating engines, Jordan Refiner, and then to the machine to be run out into finished paper. The cost of producing sulphite pulp in an ordinary up-to-date mill is about \$24.00 per ton. No one claims, or thinks of claiming, that there is anything secret, complicated or difficult in the process of making ground wood pulp or sulphite pulp. The six great paper mills of the states of Oregon, Washington, and California manufacture pulp and paper precisely the same as the mills of Ontario and Quebec, and the mills of Canada manufacture the same as Norway, Sweden or Germany. Two cords of four-foot hemlock or spruce wood will

make one ton of sulphite pulp, no matter where the mill is located, and 1,600 lbs. of ground wood pulp and 500 lbs. of sulphite, together with 200 lbs. of clay will produce one ton of newspaper or manila wrapping. The essential and all important feature in the manufacture of wood pulp is, 1st, large water power for the operation of grinders; 2nd, permanent supply of spruce or hemlock wood; 3rd, facilities for obtaining coal at a reasonable price. We have all of these essential requirements in British Columbia and we are therefore in a position to manufacture news and wrapping paper to better advantage than at any other point in the United States or Canada, and there is no question but that inside of 10 years the manufacture of wood pulp and paper will be the leading industry of Western Canada. In 1908 the United States imported almost \$3,000,000 worth of wood pulp and 1,000,000 cords of pulp wood from Canada. Great Britain imported over \$15,000,000 worth of wood pulp, while China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand imported over \$10,000,000 worth of pulp and paper. The world's demand for paper is increasing at an enormous rate, while the material from which to manufacture is gradually decreasing. During the last 15 years the wood pulp and paper industry of Eastern Canada has developed from a mere trifle into a tremendous enterprise, giving employment to thousands of people and building up new and substantial towns. The same progress and development will take place in British Columbia during the next 10 years. All things considered, there is no industry that will pay as large and permanent dividends to stockholders in this province as the manufacture of wood pulp and paper. The assets of this company give it a pre-eminent place among the largest paper mills of the world. We have acquired almost 90 square miles of pulp limits at Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island, and the mill which we are now erecting, when fully complete will have a capacity of 600 tons of news and wrapping paper per week. In order to make this great industry so necessary to the development of British Columbia possible we offer for

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the modern mining paraphernalia, to tap the six lodges which cross this property at the depth of 600 feet.

"Other Americans, moreover, have recently bonded through me, the Black Prince mine, which adjoins the Bellingham group, and propose to develop it as rapidly as possible during the coming months.

"I have now given what is merely a brief summary of the principal metal veins which are now being operated in the Queen Charlotte Islands. But in addition, hundreds of properties which all show excellent values at the surface exist, and every indication points towards the probability that the majority of these prospects will in due course become paying properties.

Coal Measures.

"A great deal of attention, I may add is being at the present time given to coal measures which have been located upon the Queen Charlotte Islands—one, upon the south and east side of Graham Island, and the other upon Moresby Island, close to George Inlet.

But the former is attracting the most attention and simply because it has been known for the longer time. This particular vein has been examined by several members of the Dominion Geological survey, and is said to be upon a lower and older horizon, or level than the coal measures of Nainina and Comox.

"The disclaimer is sometimes made that the formation of the Graham Island coal measures is too much broken to permit of this field becoming commercially profitable. And in answer to that statement, I can only say that the development of these measures and the scientific study of them have not as yet progressed sufficient far to justify a positive declaration either in the one or in the other direction, although personally I believe in the future of these coal fields. The quality of this coal is exceptionally good.

"During the past three or four months, black sand has been discovered upon Graham Island giving rise to considerable excitement, by the ques-

tion whether this sand contains enough of gold to make operations to recover it profitable, is still a moot point.

"It is further reported but almost subrosa, that oil has been discovered upon the north end of Graham Island. The timber upon these islands which is probably as good as is to be got upon any other part of the Pacific Coast, consists of spruce, red and yellow cedar and hemlock. A claim canyery has been established in the narrows not far from Jedway.

Home of the Halibut

"As is well known, the home of the halibut is found in the immediate neighborhood of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and it is only a question of time when the development of the fishery industry will make these islands the headquarters of the halibut canneries.

"Mr. T. S. Ives, of southern Lacrosse, Wisconsin, and one of the best known saw-mill men in that state, has erected a fine saw mill in Queen Charlotte city on Skidegate Inlet, while he has

also formulated plans for a much larger plant in Cumshewa Inlet. Mr. Ives and his associates own many thousands of acres of timber limits upon Graham and Moresby Islands. While at Jedway two large saw mills are owned by New Westminster men.

"I have tried to give an outline of the principal resources of these islands, and in conclusion will merely say that during the coming summer a wireless telegraph station will probably be established at Cumshewa Inlet by the United Wireless company, which will at all times give to the people upon these islands ready communication with the mainland.

"I understand that this station will be principally used for the purpose of catching messages from the Oriental ocean liners.

Steamers run up the West Coast of Vancouver Island skirting the south-west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands and passing to the westward of Tassu Harbor and we see the smoke from their smokestacks nearly every day.

Real Estate Bargains for This Week—All Money Makers

The Finest Residence Site

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Between Menzies street and Beacon Hill park. There is \$500 profit in this. Also—

A MODERN 7 ROOMED HOUSE

Within a few yards of Dallas Road. Concrete foundation, large basement, splendid bath room, dining room, drawing room, kitchen, den, and three large bedrooms. All modern conveniences, handsome grates and mantels.

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Near Fort Street or James Bay street car lines, suitable for subdividing. Must be cheap.

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We have a great demand for modern homes, if they are cheap enough.

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This will make a nice home for a small family. This desirable home consists of dining room, drawing room, kitchen, bath room, four bedrooms and conservatory. The lot is a large one, 60 x 135, and is planted with fruit trees, berries and vegetables.

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For the small investor This district will always be one of the favorite residential districts of Victoria, and more property has been sold in this neighborhood than in any other.

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Will buy some of the choicest lots in this district. \$525 per Lot on Linden Ave.

Low price, easy terms. If you want two or three of these lots come in early Monday as we only have about ten of them—they will soon go.

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MOTHER'S GUIDE



When a young girl's thoughts become sluggish; when she has headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep; dislikes the society of other girls; then the mother should come to her aid promptly, for she possesses information of vital importance to the young daughter.

At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and has helped to bring three generations safely from girlhood to womanhood. Read what

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND has accomplished for Miss Olson.

Miss Ellen M. Olson, of 417 North East Street, Kewanee, Ill., in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham says:

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me of backache, sideache, and established my periods after the best physicians in Kewanee had failed to help me, saying that an operation was necessary."

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For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has given thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Dogs Barred

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 19.—Hunting deer or big game with dogs may be expensive sport if the bill before the house passes. The bill, submitted by S. Sayre, follows: "That section 5, chapter 172, laws of 1906, relating to game be amended to read as follows: Sec. 5.—That every person who shall kill or use of dogs at any time pursue, take, kill or injure any deer, antelope, moose, elk, caribou or mountain goat, or shall knowingly permit any dog or dogs owned by him or under his control to chase, injure or destroy any of the said animals, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500."

MUSIC AND DRAMA

"The Wolf"

"The Wolf," by Eugene Walter, author of "Paid in Full," comes to the Victoria theatre Tuesday, Feb. 23. The new play is a melodrama of the Canadian Hudson Bay country in three acts. The first act is placed in front of the home of Andrew MacTavish, a Scotch trader on the banks of the Wind river. The second act is the interior of the same home and the third is in the woods at the portage of the Little Bear river. The action takes place in a single day. Years before the story of "The Wolf" begins, a half sister of Jules Beaubien has been betrayed by an American adventurer. On his deathbed, Jules' father told him to find his step-sister, Annette, and care for her. Jules goes north on the search, but finds that his sister met voluntary death in a storm. He determines to avenge his sister's wrongs, enlisting with him Baptiste Le Grand, a northern nomad. In the first act, McDonald and his assistant, George Huntley, are found stopping at the MacTavish's cabin home, while promoting the construction of the Far Northern railway.

McDonald has been making love to MacTavish's daughter, Hilda, a child hated by her father, because he wished for a son and because her mother deserted him on account of his abuse. Jules and Baptiste arrive. Jules is Hilda's admirer but has never spoken of his love. To him McDonald boasts that although he is married, he is going to take Hilda away with him. In his boasting he admits that it was he who drove Annette to her death in the storm.

In the second act McDonald tricks MacTavish into promising that Hilda shall go with him. When MacTavish reveals his daughter for refusing to go with McDonald, Jules intercedes. Huntley takes sides with Jules and Baptiste, and after a desperate fight they escape with Hilda in their care. The last act finds the party in flight resting on the portage of Little Bear river. Baptiste, Huntley and Hilda embark in a canoe leaving Jules alone to return to the MacTavish home for the purpose of meeting McDonald again and avenging Annette. Before Jules can start on his return journey, however, McDonald appears in pursuit and their meeting, which ends the play, is the strong scene of the piece.

"The Matchmaker"

Those who keep in touch with the latest and greatest successes in the dramatic and comedy line, will greet the announcement of the appearance of Mr. Daniel Sully in "The Matchmaker" at Victoria theatre, Wednesday, Feb. 24, with much fervor. The fact of Mr. Sully appearing in a part which affords more opportunities than his former success "The Parish Priest" is, in itself, sufficient proof that all lovers of a good, clean and truthful play, far distant from the much followed line of the ever-present boulevard drama, may see "The Matchmaker" and leave with a conviction that they have been taught a good moral and as a result feel a desire to begin life anew.

The story of "The Matchmaker" is decidedly original in its theme. The scenes are laid in the rough and ready country of Western Idaho, a small mining town, young in existence and barren of good Christian citizens. Pretty Margaret Manning is the object of the unsought love of her guardian, who is many years her senior. Arnold Leslie, a young mining engineer from the East, is long since the one in the love centre of the girl and when this is learned by Jim Carter, the guardian, there immediately arises event upon event to make the lives of the young couple anything but happy. Nothing seems to be too base for Carter to attempt in his efforts to separate the two when he is in the midst of arousing the ire of the citizens of Boom city against Leslie for alleged horse stealing. Father Daly appears, to have a hand and voice in the proceeding. From then on the pastor of a little church in a community not over-thing but a parishioner he has himself a priest of commanding influence and a man with never-failing courage; and besides proving the absurdity of his marriage to his young ward he shows Carter the way to everlasting happiness in his own home. Carter marries his housekeeper of many years, who was about to unjustly turn into the streets. He shows a pompous army colonel the road to a happy fireside, but not without many scenes of extreme mirth, as Father Daly not being up in love affairs as they run from experience, places the old veteran in a number of awkward and numerous situations that are highly humorous. A misunderstanding at the beginning makes Father Daly's path a thorny one and he is the recipient of many insults and much coarse treatment until he convinces him the commonwealth of Boom city that he is every body's friend and adviser, a result which brings about a most pleasant and refreshing end, and a moral delightfully taught.

Mr. Sully is surrounded with a most capable company of players to fill the other strong characters, as they all are, having been taken from characters of the neighborhood in which the action of the play takes place.

"The Burgomaster"

W. P. Cullen has made a big revival of Pixley's & Luder's famous musical comedy success, "The Burgomaster," and will present it at the Victoria Theatre, Thursday, Feb. 25, with a large cast, headed by Harry Hersmon and Ruth White. These two sterling players are in the roles of the genial old Peter Shuyvesant, burgomaster of New Amsterdam, and Willie, the gay youth who leads the governor around New York when he is re-incarnated. The company will number 50 people. The production is an especially handsome one. The costumes have been revised and are all new. Especial attention has been paid by Mr. Cullen to the voices of the chorus, as well as to the casting of the feminine portion. "The Burgomaster" was the first of the Pixley and Luder pieces to gain popularity, others being "The Prince of Pilsen," "King Dodo," and "The Singing and Whistling Varieties," and it is said that more copies of "The Tale of the Kangaroo" and "I Love You" have been sold than of any other songs brought out in musical comedies.

"The Catspaw"

A strong cast of local amateurs will present a three-act comedy entitled "The Catspaw" by Noel Egan in St. John's hall, on Monday and Tuesday evenings. This play, which will be presented on this occasion for the first time, is full of dramatic situations. The action centres round the efforts of a company promoter to in-



Ruth White and Kangaroo Girls in "The Burgomaster."

volve his friend, a young baronet, in a company flotation swindle and at the same time alienate from him the affection of the girl he loves. A retired Indian officer, a butler, housemaid and coster supply plenty of humor throughout the play. The cast will include Miss Mildred Sweet, Miss Glen Switzer, Miss Viola Switzer, Miss Bone, Miss Gilda Leary, Messrs. T. B. Pemberton, Noel Robinson, Felsy McManus, T. M. Ard, T. Mason and G. C. Etheridge. During each evening musical selections will be contrived by Mr. W. G. Plowright's mandoline and guitar orchestra. The performances are given on behalf of the debt upon St. John's hall.

The New Grand

A party of expert axemen and woodchoppers, who claim to be the champions of the world in their line, will present the most unique vaudeville offering ever seen in this part of the world, as the big feature of the bill arranged for the coming week at the New Grand. They are billed as the Australian Tree Fellers, and to back up their claim to the championship they will issue a challenge, offering to forfeit \$250 to any one who can defeat them. The act consists of logs of sawing and chopping through logs of various thicknesses in record time and is most interesting. It also includes clever axe throwing, Flora Brownning, "The Girl With the Diamond Heels," assisted by Kellar, the great whistler will present the regular house and street variety, "The Hunter and the Maid," Daly, the Madman, does mad juggling, mad acrobatic feats and claims to be the world's greatest barrel jumper. John Le Claire is reported to be wonderfully good as a juggler, his brilliant ball feat and others never having been seen before in the west. The McIntyre Sisters are singing and dancing comedienne. Those J. Price will sing "When the Blue-Birds Nest Again Sweet Nellie Gray." New moving pictures will be shown, and the orchestra will play a Bolero, by Moskowski, as an overture.

The Pantages Theatre.

Ventriloquism, singing, dancing, comedy sketches, high wire feats are all to be represented on the Pantages programme this week in conjunction with the regular house and street variety. Great Johnsons are ventriloquists of marvelous ability, from reports, and present a very enjoyable entertainment. Warner and Lakewood sing the very latest popular ballads and do some whirlwind acrobatic dancing. The outrageous natural comedians, will present a comedy sketch, Clarence Vaughn, high wire artist, will perform new aerial stunts and Mr. Dixon a newly imported illustrated ballad singer, will be heard in "When the Bees are in the Hive." The seemingly excellent list of attractions aforementioned will be followed by a double set of all comedy motion pictures on the biograph.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Oriental Problem.

Sir—Allow me a small space in your paper re editorial of the Times, 17th inst. I think it a disgrace for one of the leading papers of the government, on the Pacific Coast, where it is surrounded by the Orientals, to refer in such terms and for us here in Canada under the wing of the Monroe Doctrine for our protection. It is only too true that Canada has got nothing on this coast for her own defence, therefore, according to some people we must depend on the United States for defence. I may say, existence. What has Canada done for our defence since our Imperial troops and navy went away? Nothing. Everything has been at a standstill since, our so-called defence has been reduced in its personnel by about half; instead of doing something for the growing needs of our self-protection, our Dominion is growing more in richness every day, but are we preparing to protect it? No. Not on this coast at any rate, but there is one thing the editor of the Times says the Monroe Doctrine! Bosh! We don't pay a cent for the upkeep of our British navy, where our sole protectors would come from if she was not at war with another power, now I will put it in another light. Supposing Great Britain was engaged in war with some European power. Then I suppose we would fall back dead on the Monroe Doctrine. I should like to know what first-class power would take this doctrine into any account. Why, none. Take Japan for instance. I think the Times had better wake up and advise our Dominion government to do something in the way of defending this coast of ours. We are not



Andrew Robson, with "The Wolf."

living in the days when the Monroe doctrine was passed. I think the United States would have more than her own battleships to do what some of our brothers here and elsewhere think they would do for them. I think they would have enough to do to look after themselves. It is a bad day for Canada to have such people talk so and go to bed at night and think that they live under the wing of the American Eagle for protection—he is a poor man that belongs to the British empire that depends upon a foreign nation for his protection. Now supposing our enemy was Japan. There is no other as I can see of on this coast. Would the Japanese and Chinese, for I think they would combine for the one purpose, that we have in this province or what we will have as they are still rolling in. Does any sane man think that they would be idle, or, by any means, not. We should be cut off from all communications from the East, we should also be attacked internally as well as on the coast. What have we to prevent it? Nothing. We should be in a trap. Does any sane man think for a moment that Japan is idle at the present time in preparing for an attack and defence. Are we in this Dominion preparing to resist such an attack? Why not? Not as we ought to. Far from it. It is true what the editor of the Times says, "they have no bases." But as I said before, supposing England was at war, the Japanese could take the command of the seas and her large fleet of merchant-disse steamships, she could form her base where she chose. Now it is up to the Times to advocate something for the protection of the Dominion, to get us, which I think we mean to do in the editorial of Wednesday, the 17th.

A good thing, I think, was suggested by Mr. Gregg, of the Colonist editorial staff, for the Dominion to get, say four second or third class cruisers for training purposes, form a naval reserve in all coast cities. At the same time it would be up to the Dominion to get, say two first-class cruisers of the latest type and two torpedo boats, destroyers, and there is no doubt but that the Imperial government, if asked, would allow some instructors and a small skeleton crew to accompany these boats, and when the naval reserve was ready to man them, I also believe if they were remunerated to their needs, there would be quite a number of ex-naval men to form a nucleus for a Canadian navy that now resides in this city of ours. Some people would say the trouble would be in getting the men to join the naval reserve or naval volunteers; that is exactly what it is at the present day, to get men to join the militia. I think there is not enough of encouragement by the public and business men. Then the only thing to do would be to do the same as our sister colony is doing at the present time. Pass a law compelling all males to do a certain amount of training each year, say four years. Then, again, we would have people say we don't want that, we are quite willing to defend our homes if it

comes to a necessity to do so. That may do to a little extent on land, but I would defy any Canadian if he thinks that he could go on board a man-of-war and do the duty that would be required of him to defend his home and country without a training.

In conclusion, I would say that any man that is fit should be willing enough to train himself for the defence of his home and country which he has respect for.

FRANK HATCHER.

GENERAL INTEREST IN NEXT DISTANCE RACE

Longboat and Shrub to Run Fifteen Miles at the City of Buffalo

On Thursday the 25th inst., Alfie Shrub and "Long Tom" Longboat will try each other's speed and endurance over the Buffalo track in a fifteen-mile contest. This is Shrub's distance. Under such conditions he is at his best. In the last Marathon the Englishman had the Indian lapped many times when the fifteen-mile mark was reached. Will he be able to do it again? That is the question he will be asked throughout the North American continent. Not many weeks ago the answer generally heard would have been, "why, Longboat hasn't a chance. The little India rubber ball from across the pond will run away from him. The dusky Canadian will be made to look like the proverbial

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Having been appointed exclusive agents for the Silber & Trussell Loose Leaf Majestic Ledger, we invite the business men to call and examine the quality and secure prices before placing orders elsewhere. We claim we have the best Loose Leaf Book that has ever been placed upon the market.

The Colonist

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"thirty cents." But this sentiment of confidence in Shrub's ability to whip the Indian even at fifteen miles now isn't so marked. Certainly by all the laws set down by the "doctors" Shrub should win handily. These wise ones will turn up the records and critically examine the respective times established by the rivals at the distance of the forthcoming contest, thus convincing themselves that according to the "rules of the game" the victory is Shrub's. Always, however, their imagination paints a picture of the wonderful Indian, through some unaccountable vagary, lopping up to the line a winner. For some inexplicable reason there is a feeling, on the part of the accepted expression a "bunch," that springing a surprise. At any rate the event is being anticipated with the usual general interest and the telegraphic bulletins are likely to be watched by just as large numbers of Victorians as have in the past awaited the first news of recent Marathons.

Shrub's History

At this juncture it is apropos that something should be known of the history of England's great long distance man. It follows: Alfie Shrub, in telling of his career as a runner, says his first three-mile run was to a fire when he was about eighteen years old. Shortly after that, he said, he joined an athletic club and for a number of years competed as an amateur in races from one to ten miles, winning practically everything. He ran not only in England, but in France, Germany, and other European countries as well. He said his fastest race was in Glasgow in 1903, when he ran ten miles in 50 minutes 40 seconds. The Glasgow track Shrub declared to have been the best over which he ever run. Shrub went to Australia in 1904, and competed with the best athletes in the various cities, as well as in New Zealand. When leaving Melbourne, Australia, for New Zealand, he

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CHAS. GYDE—Agent for Canada—Montreal.

said, the steamer on which he was a passenger took fire, and had to put back. He lost several days in that way, and arrived in New Zealand one day before he had to race.

Some Marathons
Here is a list of the times and winners of some of the more important Marathon races of the season:
Nov. 25.—Madison Square Garden, Dorando-Hayes race (professional). Won by Dorando. Time—2:44.20 2-5.
Nov. 28.—Yonkers, Empire City (amateur). Won by James T. Crowley, Irish-American A. C. Time—2:49.16 2-5.
Dec. 15.—Madison Square Garden, Dorando-Longboat race (professional). Won by Longboat. Time—2:45.05 2-5.
Dec. 26.—Rye to Columbus Circle, (amateur). Won by Matthew Maloney, Trinity A. C. Time—2:36.31 1-5.
Jan. 1.—Yonkers, Empire City (amateur). Won by Robert Fowler (unattached). Time—2:52.45 2-5.
Jan. 8.—Madison Square Gardens (amateur). Won by Matthew Maloney, Trinity A. C. Time—2:53.06.
The Olympic Marathon race (open air), in London last July was won by Johnny Hayes. Time—2:56.02 4-5.

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DYE WORKS
VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street. Tel. 171. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed each to new.

PAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—318 Fort street. We clean, press and repair ladies' and gentlemen's garments each to new. Phone 624.

ENGRAVING, STENCIL CUTTING
GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind postoffice.

HARDWARE
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO. Ltd.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 30 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

JUNK
BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

LITHOGRAPHING
LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBROIDERING—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is our advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Victoria. The Colonial Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129

LODGES AND SOCIETIES
I. O. G. T. TRIUMPH LODGE meets every Monday at Soldier and Sailor's Home, Esquimalt. T. Watling, Secretary.

A.O.F. Court Northern Light, No. 5935, Meets at K. of E. Hall, 4th and Wednesdays. W. T. Fullerton, Secretary.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday K. of P. hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 644.

SONS OF ENGLAND, Pride of the Island, A. C. W. 1st and 3rd Tuesday. President, H. O. Savage. Box 237, Victoria Postoffice. Secretary, H. T. Gravlin, 1831 Oak Bay Ave.

SONS OF ENGLAND, B.S. Alexandra Lodge, No. 116, Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, K. of E. Hall, H. Clayards, Pres., J. Critchley, Sec.

NOVELTY WORKS
L. HAFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

PAPERHANGING
JAMES SCOTT ROSS—Paperhanging expert, 916 Pandora avenue. Painting, Kalsomining, signs. Send postal. Phone A1589.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.
SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co. Ltd., cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria, B. C.

GRAVEL
B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—Foot of Johnson street. Tel. 1383. Producers of washed and graded sand and gravel. Best for concrete work and all kinds. Delivered by team to the city or on scows at pier, on Royal Bay.

SEAL ENGRAVING
GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind Post Office.

SHORTHAND
SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1109 Broad St., Victoria. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy thoroughly taught. Graduates fill good positions. E. A. Macmillan, Principal.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING
STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING—19,000 feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Duncan, 635 Yates. P. O. Box 179, Victoria.

R. S. BYRN, 1302 Wharf St., foot of Yates. Phone 394. P. O. Box 408.

SCAVENGING
VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office 710 Yates street. Phone 682. Ashes and rubbish removed.

E. LINES—Yards, etc. cleaned. Residence: 738 Humboldt street. Phone B1799.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—(Continued.)

UNDETAKEERS
B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 408, 404, 594. Our experienced certified staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres., F. Casleton, Manager.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
WINTERBURN, W. C., Telephone 1631. Consulting Mechanical Engineer, Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery; gasoline engines a specialty. 1637 Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

DENTISTS
DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B.C. Telephone—Office, 597; Residence 122.

DETECTIVES
B. C. DETECTIVE SERVICE, Vancouver. Civil, criminal and commercial. B. C. Telephone: Business, A-1267. Residence, 1912.

MASSAGE
MEDICAL MASSAGE, Turkish Baths—G. Bjornfelt, Swedish masseur. 821 P.O. Box 1586, near Blanchard. Hours m3

MINING ENGINEER
J. L. PARKER, Mining Engineer, room 11, Macgregor Block, 634 View St., Victoria, B.C. Telephone: Business, A-1267. Residence, 1912.

PATENTS AND LEGAL
ROWLAND BRITAIN, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Fairfield building, opposite P.O., Vancouver.

WATCHMAKER
A. PETCH, 90 Douglas street, Specialty of English watch repairing.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

PANDORA HOTEL—Redecorated and refitted throughout, fully licensed, pleasantly situated, and close to town. Rooms from 50c to \$3.00 weekly. Corner Pandora and Blanchard streets. Phone 113.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—19 Johnson St., newly fitted up from bottom to top, good accommodation, sporting bar, comprising life-size photos of all the noted sports and athletes up to the present day. Bar always supplied with best goods. Thos. L. McManus, proprietor.

NEW WESTMINSTER
HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court house. Best hotel in town. Rates from \$1.50 up. John M. Insley, proprietor.

VANCOUVER
HOTEL DOMINION—When you arrive at Vancouver take large auto bus, which will take you to this hotel free. Our service is the best obtainable at the price. American plan—\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Auto makes one trip daily from Stanley Park. P. Baynes proprietor.

HOTEL METROPOLE—The most convenient to business center, theatres, wharves, and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your up-country friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.

BLACKBURN HOTEL—A. E. Blackburn proprietor. This well-known and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and refurnished is now open to its patrons. Steam heat, fine commodious rooms, first-class dining room, best attention to comfort of guests. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. European plan, 75c. upwards. 318 Westminster avenue.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson and Sons, proprietors. R. D. Thompson, Manager. Corner Carroll and Yates streets, Vancouver. B.C. Vancouver's first hotel. Situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Cambie streets. Headquarters for mining and commercial men. Rates 25c and upwards. Atkins, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

WANTED—TO RENT.
WANTED TO RENT—A first-class private residence in one of the best residential locations in Victoria. A29

WANTED—To rent, from March 15th, a four-roomed modern cottage; north end of town preferred. 336, Colonist. 119

WANTED TO RENT—Small farm under cultivation, with house; might purchase. Box 390, Colonist. 119

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
VICTORIA REAL ESTATE, one mile from city hall, 365 feet by 120, containing nine-roomed house, modern throughout, also 5-roomed house with 100 fruit trees in first class condition; street on three sides, every inch first class land; Alberta property taken in 1907. Also well whole or part. 1629 Edmondson road. 110

FOR SALE—Farm near Duncan, on Somenos Lake 20 acres, 13 cleared, fine modern house with furnace, barn, cow stalls, poultry, outbuildings, water labor, 1250 lbs. sound and in good stock. Box 234, Duncan. 118

FOR SALE—121 acres, Cowichan, not far from bay. Would take house and lot in Victoria as part payment. Geo. Bartlett, Cowichan Bay, B. C. 118

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK.
FOR SALE—One pair black African bantams, very pretty, great pets; one Buff Orpington cock, choice. Apply Mead, Mt. Tolmie. 120

HORSE FOR SALE—General purpose, bay gelding, coming eight, 16 hands, weight about 1250 lbs., sound and in good order. Apply S. Williams, Mount Tolmie. 120

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte, Black Minorca and Black Orpington Settings for sale. 13 eggs for \$1.50. Apply Schroeder's Grocery, 300 Menzies St. 120

WANTED, three good Jersey cows, Apply, with particulars, J. Law, Cowichan Station. 120

WANTED, six or eight milk cows in calf or calved. State price and particulars for cash. T. A. T. Smith, Maplehurst, Hornby Island, B.C. 120

FOR SALE—Young St. Bernard dog, \$10. Apply Box 468, Colonist. 119

FOR SALE—A nice young, fresh, Jersey cow; very quiet, \$50. J. Watt, Heales, P.O. 121

PEDIGREE Alderley terrier (bitch) \$20. Apply Geo. A. Allen, Duncan. 121

FOR SALE—One good saddle horse, \$20. Apply J. H. King, 1221 Caledonia A. 118

COTTON RAGS wanted at the Colonist Job Department.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

ALL KINDS OF Chinese Labor supplied. Yn Thom, 1630 Government street. Phone A1749.

JAPANESE HINDU AND CHINESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE. All kinds of labor, general contractor. 1601 Government street. Phone 1630.

THE RELIABLE Labor and Employment Agencies of Vancouver, B. C., conducting the oldest, largest, and best equipped offices on the coast. Have established a Labor Bureau at 550 Johnson St., Victoria, where help of every description will be furnished free of charge to employers, farm hands, laborers, mechanics, artisans, hotel and restaurant help, male or female, supplied on short notice, sawmills, logging camps and railroad construction. Also a specialty. Headquarters for Oriental labor of all kinds. Tel. 163. P. A. Watson, Manager, 550 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C. C. W. Knight, General Manager, Vancouver office. 117

COSY CORNER General Employment Bureau, also department for rooms and board. Mrs. Newton, Phone 1440. Office hours, 9 to 11, to 2 to 3.30. Fort street, Victoria. 118

THE DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. 938 Yates. Hours—2 to 5 p. m. Phone 447.

WANTED—Position for experienced governess; good musician; young children. (City.) 117

TWO SCOTCH WOMEN want daily housecleaning. 117

WANTED—Two experienced house- maids; references essential. (City.) 117

WANTED—Competent housekeeper (private house), three in family, good cooking; references. (City.) 117

REQUIRED position for infant's nurse. (City.) 117

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES
FOR SALE—Or rent, modern bungalow, seven rooms, 1/4-acre lot, near the Gorge, \$3,750, rent \$25. 418, Colonist. 120

FOR SALE—Six-roomed house on easy terms; two minutes from car line and ten from City Hall; \$1,900. Apply Owner, Box 400, Colonist. 119

FOR SALE—Eight room house, 2 lots, close in, any reasonable offer accepted, owner must leave. Apply owner 376 Colonist. 118

MISCELLANEOUS.
TO LET—Two new cottages, close in, five rooms each, and fully modern, can be leased for a year or longer. Rent \$25.00 per month. D. C. Held and Co., 5 Malton Bldg., Phone 1494.

NAVIGATION SCHOOL, 628 Humboldt St. Masters and mates prepared for examination. Apply James Cameron, Master Mariner. 120

CERTAIN NUMBER houses built on easy instalments. Money found for good building propositions. Apply Box 124, Colonist. 119

WANTED, name and address of profes- sional house moving firm, to move entire buildings. State terms and address H. L., Colonist office. 120

The gentleman who took photos of the Extension mines last summer will confer a favor by communicating with Wm. Cope, Extension, B. C. 118

STUMP PULLER for sale or for hire. In use in the district; also contracts taken. J. Ducrest, Burnside Road, Phone A-1781. 118

FOR SALE—A child's English buggy, almost new. Apply corner of Foul Bay and Byron Sts. 119

FOR SALE—Nearly new coffee urn, nickel-plated, best quality. City Restaurant, corner Yates and Government streets. 118

FOR SALE—Kitchen stove and car- pet, the cottage to let, at 1125 Yates St. 117

FOR SALE—Edison repeater Gram- phone, 85 records, 24 I.S.C. French records \$35.00. Apply 1203 Quadra street. 116

DRESSMAKING—Ladies' suits from \$6 up; fit and finish guaranteed. 2120 Sayward Ave. 113

GIVE YOUR ORDER to McKenzie, boot and shoe maker and fancy shoemaker, 830 Fort. 113

OWNER WILL EXCHANGE modern 9-roomed house, with acre of land, for Vancouver property. Address Box 863, Vancouver. 119

TO LET—Large and roomy warehouse on Wharf street. Rent \$35 per month. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited, 922 Government St. 117

MME. VITAL has removed her dress- making business to 1120 Caledonia Ave. 111

VICTORIA BOAT & ENGINE CO. LTD.—Boats and launches built; estimates, repairs, designs. Shop 424 David street, W. D. Buck, manager. 119

HOUSES BUILT, altered, repaired, painted. Phone A-1928, Dandridge, 1246 Rudlin. 131

CORDWOOD! CORDWOOD!—First-class, \$5.00 per cord. Delivered any part of city, for cash. Apply Simmonds, phone 1657. 112

FOR SALE—Houston tenorone, one eighth on the Victor, one small dynamo, one sticker. Taylor Mill Co. Ltd. Lby., 2116 Government street. P.O. Box 628. 120

SHACKS, COTTAGES—Contracts wanted to build: from \$150 to \$2,500, town or country. New, effective design and estimates free. Jobbing, repair work. Sidney Baker, 403 Menzies, 129

MRS. EARSMAN, electric light baths; medical massage. 1029 Yates St. Phone B125. 124

FOR SALE—Buggies, delivery and farm wagons, gasoline engines, feeding machines. B. C. Hardware, 610 Johnson St. 120

BRASS CASTINGS of all descriptions for machinists and launch builders. E. Coleman, shop 640 Pembroke St. 124

ALFRED JONES, carpenter and joiner. Jobbing work promptly attended to. 800 Fort street, corner Blanchard and Yates. Phone B-799. 114

SEVERAL good propositions in rooming houses and other investments in real estate yielding revenues of \$100 to \$400 per month. Several good paying businesses for sale; also lots in a growing district from \$150 up. For particulars of these and other paying propositions apply to Winkley & Bodie, 411 Pender St., Vancouver. 114

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ENGLISH BUTCHER seeks situation as shopman. Age 32. Blunden, 614 1/2 West Avenue, Seattle. 120

CASHIER, bookkeeper, confidential clerk, advertiser, active business man of experience, desires engagement; highest references. W., Box 213, Post-office, Victoria. 116

WANTED—By reliable man with one year's experience, situation on ranch, good milkers. 271 Colonist. 112

WANTED—A boy, age 17 years, would like to hear of good chance to learn good trade; Apply, giving particulars to Box 63, Colonist. 110

WANTED—MALE HELP.
WANTED—Good hustler for real estate office and insurance; can make good salary. Apply in your own handwriting. Colonist, Office Box 429. 120

WANTED—Messenger boys. Apply City Messenger Co., View St. 119

WANTED—Man with \$1,500 for good paying proposition. This exceptional opportunity is open for thirty days only. 465, Colonist. 119

A FIRST-CLASS BAKER wanted with best of references. Apply City Bakery, Ladysmith, B. C. 119

WANTED—Bright boy to do office work apply Colonist Office. 117

WANTED—Message Boy, at The Colonist Job Room. 117

WANTED—One reliable man in every town to take orders for best custom made clothes in Canada. Highest commission. Rex Tailoring Co., Toronto. 110

LOST—An Alderley terrier bitch, nine months old, black and tan. Suitable reward will be given on return to Walter Catterall, Kelvina Road, Maywood. Anyone harboring same after this date will be prosecuted. 116

STRAYED on to the Victoria Dairy, Caledonia Hill road, one dark Jersey heifer and calf (newly calved). Owner may have same by paying expenses. E. and T. Rapier. 120

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
TWO LARGE front housekeeping rooms unfurnished. 210 Mary St. 119

UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, close in. 1120 Cook St. 119

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS
ROOMS in good locality, close to car, bathroom and use of kitchen; terms moderate. Apply Mrs. Corfield, Knowle House, Head St., Esquimalt Road. 119

TO LET—Nicely furnished housekeep- ing rooms, near Fountain; large grounds. 600 Gorge Road. 119

TO LET—Furnished room, heated, mod- ern new house. 321 Michigan St. 118

TO LET—Furnished bedroom in private house. Apply P. O. Box 449. 118

TO LET—Furnished bedroom and par- lor with use of piano. Phone 140. 116

NEWLY furnished room; close in; terms reasonable. 814 Queen's Ave. 113

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms and housekeeping rooms. 644 Fort St. 117

TO LET—Comfortably furnished front room with grate and use of kitchen if required. 228 Michigan St. 116

TO LET—Rooms, 1003 Carberry Gardens. Breakfast if desired. Telephone B1514. 131

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly fur- nished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing. Corner Birdcage Walk and Belleville Street Mrs. Woodhill (formerly Revere House). 119

Notice to Creditors
IN THE MATTER OF the "Companies Winding-Up Act, 1898," Chapter 14, Statutes of British Columbia.

Lenz & Lenz, Limited, in Liquidation. Notice is hereby given that by an Extraordinary Resolution of the members of Lenz & Lenz, Limited, passed at a general meeting of the members of the company, held in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, on the 25th January, 1909, it was resolved that the above company be voluntarily wound-up under the provisions of the above statute and the undersigned has been duly appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the said company and distributing the property thereof. All creditors of the company are required to deliver to the undersigned before the 31st March, 1909, full particulars of their claims verified by statutory declaration. After such date the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the company according to law.

Dated the 26th day of January, 1909.
MOSES LEWIS, Liquidator.

CIVIC NOTICE
The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to construct a sidewalk on the following streets, namely:—on

1. Pine street, both sides, between Craigflower Road and Dominion Road.

2. Guelph Road, north of the Gorge Road to the westerly boundary lines of lot A 1.

3. Queens Avenue, south side, between Blanchard Avenue and Quadra Street.

4. Pembroke Street, north side, between Chambers Street and Cook Street. Also to construct boulevards, (including sidewalks) with curbs and gutters, on both sides of

5. John Street, between Government Street and Pleasant Street.

Also to grade, drain and tar macadamize.

6. Pemberton Road, from Fort Street to Rockland Avenue, and to construct a permanent sidewalk of concrete on the east side of said road from the curb of the present walk souther



The Perry

Madison St.
& Boren Ave.
Seattle
Washington

Absolutely Fire-Proof
European Plan
The Highest Grade
Every Modern Convenience
Centrally located and commanding a view of the
Olympic, Cascade Mountains, Mt. Rainier and
Puget Sound.
J. S. McTernan, Manager

Building Lots For Sale

Houses Built on the
Installment Plan

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor. Port and Stadacona Streets.

Comfortable Homes Erected

Having secured a stock of Sash,
Doors, Art Glass, Mantels, Builders'
Hardware, etc., I am prepared to give
close estimates. Best material
and workmanship, used, satisfaction
guaranteed. If you are going to
build call and talk it over.

R. Hetherington, Contractor & Builder
1153 Burdette Ave. Phone B-1429.

Seasickness Quickly Cured

"Mothersill's" quickly cures Sea and
Train sickness. Guaranteed perfectly
harmless to the most delicate. Money
refunded if not satisfactory.
For sale at drug stores and first-
class steamers, or Mothersill's Remedy
Co., Ltd., 236 State Street, Detroit.
For sale and recommended in Victoria
by W. S. Terry, W. Gardner, J. R. Robert-
son, B. C. Drug Store, Ltd.

"Everybody Works" But the Plumber.



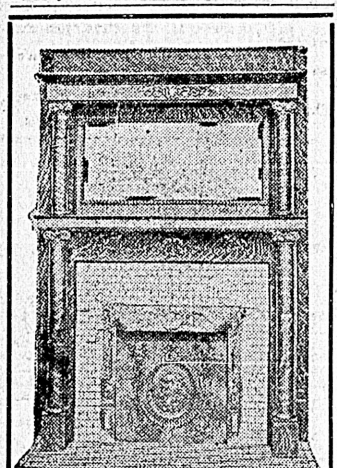
That is an exploded idea—so is the
notion of millionaire plumbers; there
ain't any! The plumber has to work
hard to earn a decent living—to work
early and late, in all kinds of weather,
in dirt and danger, and he well deserves
praise for his labors. We are expert
plumbers, and make a specialty of quick,
cheap, and conscientious work. Esti-
mates for new work or repairs given.

Telephone 1854.

HAYWARD & DODS

SANITARY PLUMBING.
Hot Water, Steam, and Gas Fittings.
Acetylene Gas Supplies.
Fort Street, Cor. Blanchard.
Victoria, B.C.

T. Hayward. A. Dods.



Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire
Brick and Cement
Sole Agents for Nephel Plaster
Paris, and manufacture of the
Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON

No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Kodaks, Promos, Century, Hawkeyes,
Cinematograph, Cameras and Lan-
terns.
Amateurs' developing and printing
done at short notice.
Anything pertaining to photogra-
phy we have.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD

715 Pandora Street.

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers.....1st and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders.....Quarterly
Bucklayers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders.....1st and 3rd Friday
Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters.....Alternate Wednesdays
Cigarmakers.....1st Friday
Electrical Workers.....2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers.....1st Monday
Laborers.....1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers.....4th Thursday
Laundry Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen.....Every Monday
Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders.....2nd Wednesday
Painters.....3rd Sunday
Plumbers.....1st and 3rd Monday
Printing Press Council.....Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen.....4th Friday
Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Steam Fitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters.....2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees.....3rd Sunday
1st Tuesday 7 p.m. 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Stereotypers.....Monthly
Tailors.....1st Monday
Typographical.....Last Sunday
P. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will con-
fer a favor on the Labor Editor if
they will forward any items of general
interest occurring in their unions, to
The Colonist.

There are 1,681 labor organizations
in Canada.

In Nova Scotia 25,000 men earn their
living on the sea.

A factory inspector was appointed
for the first time in Nova Scotia dur-
ing February, 1909.

It is estimated that the grants of old
age pensions in Glasgow will amount
to \$5,000 per week.

Andrew Furuseth has gone to Salem,
Oregon, to further proposed legislation
to benefit the organized maritime
workers.

The report of the former Deputy
Minister of Labor, Mr. McKenzie King
M.P., on child labor in Canada, is like-
ly to cause some stir in labor circles.

Carpenters, joiners and masons were
busy at Moncton, N.B., last month
while builders' laborers were in good
demand at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.

The King's printer has put a new
scale in force in the government
printing office at Ottawa. Hand
compositors receive an increase of \$1
and machine operators \$1.15 per week.

An important order with reference to
Sunday labor on railways has been issued
by the Board of Railway Com-
missioners on representations made by
certain railway companies.

The period after which under the
Acts respecting Stationary Engineers,
passed in Ontario in 1907 and 1908,
unqualified persons will not be per-
mitted to act as engineers expired
last month.

Miss Maud Younger of the wait-
resses has composed a song entitled
"The Union Label Man." It is dedi-
cated to the garment workers. The
theme is indicated by the title, and
the music is very catchy.

Charles H. Donlon of the bartenders
and M. E. Decker of the milk wagon
drivers will serve as president and sec-
retary respectively of the San Francisco
Allied Provision Trades Council for the
term.

An increase in the minimum wage
for post office clerks is to be em-
bodied in a petition to the United
States Congress. A thirty-day vaca-
tion each year, an eight-hour day
and a pension are also urged by the
national organization of clerks.

The Labor Temple Association of the
unions of Sacramento has disposed
of 31,817 shares of the capital
stock, and has on hand \$5,144. A
lot in a good location has been paid
for. It is proposed to erect a temple
of a substantial character.

At the seventh biennial meeting of
the International Brotherhood of Main-
tenance of Way Employees held at
New Orleans, La., Mr. A. B. Lowe,
of Kingston, Ont., was elected pres-
ident of the order. Mr. Lowe formerly
held the office of the Vice-Pres-
ident.

Another strike is in the air and
one of a somewhat novel character.
The men servants at the Elysees
palace, in France, the residence of
President Fallieres, claim the privilege
of wearing mustaches, and demand
that unless it is granted their situations
can be filled.

The London, Ont., Trades and
Labor council has opened up a factory
for the making of toys and other small
articles which do not require a great
amount of mechanical skill for the
benefit of unemployed union men in
that city.

The car shops of the Cambria Steel
Co., which have been idle since last
spring, it is announced will resume
work with a full complement of 1,500
men. Orders from the Harriman lines,
it is said, are sufficient to run the
plant.

A communication was read at the
last meeting of the School Trustees,
from the Trades and Labor council,
enclosing a draft of regulations con-
cerning the employment of labor; and
recommending them to the favorable
consideration of the board. These
regulations include a minimum wage,
eight hours a day, and weekly pay-
day.

At a meeting of the Bartenders'
League held on Sunday it was decided
that the local union contribute \$25
towards the fund being raised
throughout North America by the
various trades unions for the defence
of the leaders Samuel Gompers, John
Mitchell and Frank Morrison, who
were recently sentenced to serve terms
in jail for contempt of court. R. F.
Blitancourt, retiring financial secre-
tary was made the recipient of a hand-
some gold headed cane in slight recog-
nition of his work on behalf of the
union.

A conference has been held at Seat-
tle between steamship owners and re-
presentatives of the labor unions for
the purpose of renewing the agree-
ment made a year ago with the
Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Oilers
and Water Tenders' Union, and

Marine Cooks and Stewards associa-
tion. The present agreement termi-
nates on February 24.

The Trades and Labor councils
throughout the prairie provinces, last
week decided to support the attitude
of the Western Grain Growers, for
government ownership of the rail-
roads in the prairie provinces, on the
ground that such action on the part
of the farmers was entirely along the
lines of one of the clauses of the
charter of the trades congress, which
supported government ownership of
public utilities.

Montreal Typographical Union has
secured an immediate increase for all
morning newspapers composing room
employees of the Gazette, a 10 per
cent contract having been signed with
that paper, which took effect Janu-
ary 1, 1909. All time hands receive
an increase of \$1 each year during the
period which the agreement covers,
and machine operators, who work on
a piece basis, received an increase of
one-half cent per 1,000 ems.

A lengthy communication from the
local union of the International Broth-
erhood of Electrical Workers was
read at the last meeting of the city
council concerning the non-enforce-
ment of the city license in regard to in-
dividuals and companies soliciting and
performing electrical construction
work, and setting forth a number of
suggestions tending to the greater
security and safety of electrical in-
stallations, was referred to the electric
light committee for report.

The executive committee of the
Winnipeg Trades and Labor council
has issued a call for general meet-
ing of the trades unionists to take up
the consideration of the political
labor situation in that city. The
notification states that a resolution
will be submitted from the Labor
party favoring the formation of a
Labor Representation committee along
the lines of the British organization,
but that all suggestions will be consid-
ered.

Upon the Moncton-Chipman section
of the C.P.R. Pacific about 600 men
now employed, with a payroll of about
\$28,000 monthly. Twenty-one miles of
track upon the Moncton end have been
laid, and are in operation and four
miles upon the western end. Laborers
receive \$1.50 per day, carpenters and
mechanics \$2.00, and foremen \$2.75
to \$3.00; locomotive engineers (narrow
gauge) \$75.00 per month; steam shovel
engineers, \$150.00 per month, and
cranemen \$100.00 per month.

The Modern Woodmen of America
will establish an open air colony in
Colorado for the cure of consumptive
members. The official reports of the
Woodmen show that more than 14 per
cent of their total mortality, from 1891
to 1907, was due to tuberculosis, and
that the 6,156 deaths during that
period cost the order \$9,065,000 in
cash. Each life saved by the tuber-
culosis camp will mean a saving of
\$1,700 to the society, at an expense
for treatment of approximately one-
twentieth that sum.

The report of Mr. W. L. McKenzie
King, M.P., as to conditions pre-
vailing in Canada in connection with
the cotton industry and child labor,
affords further and still another justifi-
cation for the action of the Toronto
Labor Council, action which should be
followed by every labor organization
in Canada, with a view to putting
the laws of this country, dealing with
child labor, in such shape as to make
impossible the recurrence of conditions
such as those called attention to by
the former Deputy-Minister of Labor.

A yardman employed at the works of
the International Harvester Company,
who had been accepted as a member of
the benefit association on September
16, met his death 11 days later in the
course of his employment. On the
day following the accident proof of
the death was forwarded to the head
office at Chicago, and three days later
a cheque for an amount equal to two
years' wages was issued in favor of
his widow. This was the first death
claim paid by the association in Can-
ada. It was stated that about 95 per
cent of the employees in Hamilton had
become members of the association.

The convention of the United Mine
Workers of Western Canada, held at
Edmonton, Alberta, decided after a hot
debate to allow Orientals to become
members of the union, also to elect
Premier McBride and W. R. Ross, the
member for Fernie, to secure the legal
bi-monthly pay at mines. It was also
decided to break away from the Trades
and Labor Congress of Canada be-
cause it was unprogressive. The con-
vention advised its members not to
go on strike at the end of the agreement
in seven weeks but to apply for a
board of conciliation under the Lem-
ieux act.

Mr. Corcoran, the active and ener-
getic secretary and business agent for
several years past of the Brewery
Workers' Union, has just been ap-
pointed a member of the International
Executive committee, and organizer
for the District of Canada. Mr. Cor-
coran's "territory" covers the whole
of the Dominion with the exception
of British Columbia. By his unflin-
ging courtesy, exceptional ability, and
the exercise of tact and sound judg-
ment in dealing with the many matters
of dispute, his and his associates are
continually coming before every active
business agent, Mr. Corcoran has just
ly earned the good will and esteem
of employers and employees alike.

The C. P. R. recently opened their
classes of instruction in mechanical
drawing and mathematics at the
shops at Winnipeg. Some 25
apprentices will attend the lectures
in classes of 25, and each student will
have two lectures a week. The
course has been started for the benefit
of the apprentices, who are elated over
the opportunity of acquiring knowl-
edge. Each morning between eight
and ten o'clock the classes will be con-
ducted in a room adjoining the lunch
hall and the two hours will be devoted
to the study of valuable subjects. In-
struments for the work and necessary
literature are supplied by the com-
pany and the advantage of exper-
imentation is at the disposal of the
men who attend.

The organized employees of the
Grand Trunk Pacific at a conference
held at Winnipeg made the prelimi-
nary arrangements to submit to the
road management a schedule of rules
dealing with the wages and working
hours. The delegates at the conference
which include R. B. Corrigan, Thomas
Young, Duncan Cameron, W. J. Mc-
Intyre and John Paul, are repre-
satives of the engineers, conductors,
firemen and trainmen who are em-
ployed upon the new road. These
four classes of employees have been
thoroughly organized since the opera-
tion of the road was commenced upon
the G.T.P., and following the con-
ference steps will immediately be
taken to form a definite schedule and
an organized set of working rules
similar to those in force on the other
railways. The schedule of wages
and hours will, it is understood, be

almost exactly the same as that in
force on the C.P.R., with slight varia-
tions for different districts.

After a long fight the dispute be-
tween the Metal Roofing company and
the Toronto union of sheet metal
workers is at an end, a satisfactory
settlement having been arrived at be-
tween the parties. The details are
not yet known, but one important
result of the settlement is the re-
moval of the product of the roofing
company from the unfair list of the
sheet metal workers. Following the
strike of sheet metal workers some
time ago the roofing company ob-
tained an injunction restraining the
unions from boycotting the product of
its factory and subsequently in the suit
against the union the company got a
verdict of \$7,000. This decision was
sustained by the courts in Canada,
but the privy council ordered a new
trial. The adoption of conciliatory
measures, however, makes this un-
necessary.

THE CITY CHURCHES

Church notices to appear in this col-
umn must be in the office not later than
10 p.m. the Friday evening preceding.

Christ Church Cathedral

The services for the day are holy
communion 8 a.m., morning service and
ante-communion, 11 a.m., evening ser-
vice 7 p.m. The Bishop will preach in
the morning and Canon Beaulieu in the
evening. The music set for the day
follows.

Morning
Venite and Psalms..... Cath. Psalter
Te Deum..... Goss
Benedictus..... Goss
Kyrie..... Martin
Hymns..... 262, 282, and 329
Voluntary.....
Evening
Psalms for 21st day..... Cath. Psalter
Magnificat..... Smart
Nunc Dimittis..... Pelton
Hymns..... 173, 184, and 229
Vesper Hymn..... Armitage
Voluntary.....
St. John's
The Rev. Percival Jenks, the rector,
will preach in the morning and the Rev.
A. J. Stanley Arden in the evening.

Morning
Organ—Andante..... Mendelssohn
Venite..... Barnby
Psalms for 21st morning..... Cath. Psalt.
Te Deum..... Burnett in F
Benedictus..... Hymns..... 527, 183, and 629
Kyrie..... Burnett in A Flat
Gloria Tota..... Burnett in A Flat
Organ—Postlude..... Hesse
Evening
Organ—Allegretto..... Mendelssohn
Processional Hymn..... 229
Psalms for 21st evening..... Cath. Psalt.
Cantate..... Croft
Hymns..... 229, 183, and 629
Anthem—"Seek Ye the Lord"..... Roberts
Tenor solo: Mr. T. Petch
Hymns..... 240 and 391
Amen—Threefold..... M. Shield
Organ—Postlude..... Handel
St. Barnabas'
Corner of Cook street and Caledonia
avenue. There will be a celebration of
the holy eucharist at 8 a.m., choral eu-
charist and sermon at 11 a.m., choral
evening at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev.
E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for
the day. All seats are free and un-
appropriated. The musical arrange-
ments are as follows—
Morning
Organ—Charity..... Rossini
Communion Service..... Simper in A Flat
Hymns..... 219, 193, 315 and 255
Offertory Anthem..... F. G. Goss
Nunc Dimittis..... St. John
Organ—Postlude..... Page
Evening
Organ—What Thou I Trace..... Handel
Psalms..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis..... Monk
Hymns..... 520, 265 and 23
Vesper—Jesu We Pray Thee..... Armitage
Organ—Prelude and Fugue..... Rineck
St. James'
Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy
communion at 8 a.m., ante-commu-
nion and sermon at 11, Sunday school
at 2.30, evensong and sermon at 7. The
music follows.
Morning
Organ—Voluntary.....
Venite and Psalms..... Cath. Psalter
Te Deum—3rd Alt..... Cath. Psalter
Benedictus..... Langdon
Hymns..... 279 and 210
Organ—Voluntary.....
Evening
Organ—Voluntary..... Cathedral Psalter
Psalms.....
Magnificat..... Monk
Nunc Dimittis..... St. John
Hymns..... 277, 273 and 31
Vesper Hymn..... Cuddeback
Organ—Voluntary.....
Church of Our Lord
Morning prayer and sermon on "The
Martyrdom of Stephen," at 11; evening
prayer and sermon on "Reconciliation,"
at 7. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper
at close of evening service. At Wed-
nesday service 11 a.m., Thursday Prayer
and exposition 8 p.m., Friday Bible
reading 3.30 p.m., Saturday prayer meet-
ing 8 p.m.
Morning
Organ—Adagio..... A. Redhead
Venite and Psalms..... Cath. Psalter
Te Deum—No. 2.....
Benedictus—4.....
Hymns.....
Lord as to Thy Dear Cross We Flee.
O Holy Spirit, Whom Our Master Sent
The Son of God Goes Forth to War.
Kyrie..... Haydn
Organ—Credo..... Haydn
Evening
Organ—Benedictus..... Mozart
Hymn—Lord When We Bowed Before
Thee..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat—I..... Mercer
Nunc Dimittis—XI..... Mercer
Hymns.....
Anthem My Soul the Mercy-seat
Now I Have Found the Ground
Wherein
My God and Is Thy Table Spread.
Meropolitan Methodist
Corner of Pandora and Quadra Sts.
Pastor, Ernest Holling, B.A., resi-
dent 1516 Blanchard St., Phone 765.
Commencement of special evangelistic
services, 10 a.m., class meetings; 11
a.m., divine service; 2.30 p.m., Metro-
politan singing school; 7.15 p.m., Spring
Ridge Sabbath school; 7.10 p.m., organ
recital by Edward Parsons:
(a) Melody for the flute..... Driffield
(b) Nocturne in E flat..... Chopin
(c) Paraphrase on "The Lord's Prayer"
by Burnet. In the evening
Sundays school and Ladies' Philanthro-
pic Bible class at 2.30. Men's Baraca Bible
class in No. 1 A.O.U.W. building
Yates street, at 2.30. Sunday school at

Victoria West mission at 2.45. Burnside
Baptist mission, Tennyson Road, Sun-
day school at 2.45, preaching service at
7.00, conducted by Mr. W. M. Ritchie.

Emmanuel Baptist

Morning, 11 a.m., preacher Rev. C.
Burnett, special subject. Afternoon,
Bible class at 2.30, Sunday school at 2.30.
Evening, 7.30, preacher Rev. D. Hatt.

Tabernacle Baptist

Corner of Cook and Fort streets. Rev.
E. T. Tapscott, M.A., Pastor. Sunday
Themes, 11 a.m., "The Mission of the
Seventy," 7.30 p.m., "The Supernatural
Book," the first of a series of popular
messages on the Word of God. Theme
for B.Y.P.U. on Monday evening:
"Spiritual Liberty," Anthem, P.M.,
"The Lord Is My Shepherd" (Smart).

First Presbyterian

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, will preach
morning and evening, 11 a.m., and 7
p.m., Sabbath school and Bible class at
2.30 p.m. Strangers and visitors cor-
dially invited to attend all services. Mr.
W. J. Dowler will be the soloist at the
evening service. The Church club
meets on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock.

St. Paul's Presbyterian

Rev. D. MacRae, Pastor. Services
at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at
2.30 and Y.P.S.C.E. at 8.15.

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army services in the
A.O.U.W. hall, Yates street, will be held
as follows: 11 a.m., holiness meeting;
2 p.m., Sunday school; 3 p.m., praise
meeting; 7.30 salvation meeting. Major
and Mrs. Plant from London, Eng., will
conduct these services. At night his
subject will be "How I Was Ship-
wrecked on the Coast of Norway." Spe-
cial music and singing. Strangers will
be made welcome.

Christadelphians

A.O.U.W. building, Yates street. Public
lectures at 7.30 p.m., subject: "Ab-
raham Rejoiced to See My Day."—Jesus.
All are welcome.

Christian Science

Christian Science services are held
in the K. of P. hall, corner of Pandora
and Douglas streets, Sunday mornings
at 11 o'clock. Subject today, "Mind."
All are welcome.

Spiritualism

R. H. Knoeshaw lectures at 1003 Cal-
edonia avenue at 8 p.m. Subject: "Med-
ieval X-Rays." All are welcome to
these meetings.

Socialist Meeting
Tonight, 8 o'clock, Grand Theatre. De-
bate, "Socialism vs. Capitalism." John
R. Ferguson vs. R. Van Munster, B.A.
Admission free. Public cordially in-
vited.

VANCOUVER'S HARBOR

Probable Personnel of Deputation to
Be Sent to Ottawa Seeking
Government Aid

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—This is the an-
ticipated personnel of the deputation
to be appointed to journey to Ottawa
to press upon the Government the
urgent necessity of the immediate im-
provement to and development of Bur-
nard Inlet and False Creek. Represent-
ing the city council, Mayor Douglas
and Ald. Macmillan; representing the
Vancouver Board of Trade, W. W. B.
McInnes and ex-Mayor Buscombe;
representing the Trades and Labor
Council, either Harry Cowan or J. H.
McVety, shipping interests, doubtful.
It is the present intention to ap-
point only six members to represent
the city of Vancouver, but the harbor
improvement committee is seriously
considering the advisability of includ-
ing the "ratepayers' associations
through the medium of the central ex-
ecutive. It is not likely, however, in
view of the fact that the deputation
is a strong one that the central ex-
ecutive will ask the council to change
its plans and put the city to additional
expense by adding another delegate. It
is understood that the central ex-
ecutive intends to merely endorse the
deputation to be appointed, an action
which will be fully appreciated by the
city council. The expenses of the
deputation will be borne by the city.
So far only Messrs. McInnes and
Buscombe have been officially ap-
pointed. It is absolutely assured,
however, that Mayor Douglas and Ald.
Macmillan will be detailed by the city
council to join the delegation. Ald.
Macmillan is chairman of the harbor
improvement committee.

As the shipping interests are varied
and cut up into numerous bodies, it is
the general impression around town
that the harbor improvement com-
mittee will take upon itself the duty of
appointing a representative from these
interests, particularly in view of the
fact that the city is footing the bill.

H. C. Hammond's Will.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—The will of the
late H. C. Hammond, the Toronto finan-
cier, has been filed for probate by
the National Trust Co., acting as ex-
ecutors of his estate. The sum of
\$38,000 is distributed to charities, the
Toronto free hospital for consump-
tives getting \$20,000, and the rest go-
ing to family and relatives. The estate
totals \$1,250,000, and the succession
dues will be between \$75,000 and
\$100,000.

Fire at Buctouche

Richibucto, N.B., Feb. 20.—The large
store belonging to J. D. Irving, Buctou-
che, was burned to the ground last
night, along with two other buildings,
one belonging to Damien Gallant and
Mr. Legere's tin shop. Mr. Irving's
loss, including stock, is roughly es-
timated at \$40,000, with only \$3,000 in
insurance. It was one of the finest
stores in Kent county. Mr. Gallant
and Mr. Legere are also heavy losers.
Only by heroic work by citizens was
the rest of the town saved.

Ontario's Fishery Objections

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Dr. Reaume, pro-
vincial minister of public works and
fisheries, stated on his return from
Ottawa that the draft regulations
submitted with regard to the fisheries
treaty were not satisfactory to On-
tario on account of the apparent in-
tention to place licensing under Do-
minion control. The objections made
by him on behalf of Ontario will be
considered and new regulations pre-
pared. On behalf of the province, Dr.
Reaume also expressed opposition to
the suggestion that Georgian Bay
should be opened to United States
fishermen.

Bank Clearings

New York, Feb. 20.—Bradstreet's
weekly report on bank clearings:
Montreal, \$27,067,000, inc. 14.2 per
cent; Toronto, \$24,182,000, inc. 30 per
cent; Winnipeg, \$9,600,000, inc. 9.9 per
cent; Vancouver, \$3,987,000, inc. 33.2
per cent; Ottawa, \$2,100,000, inc. 15.1
per cent; St. John, \$1,844,000, inc. 10.7
per cent; Halifax, \$1,500,000, inc. 4.3
per cent; Hamilton, \$1,387,000, inc. 9.6
per cent; St. John, \$1,500,000, inc. 5.6
per cent; Calgary, \$1,007,000, inc. 18.2
per cent; London, \$1,068,000, inc. 7.8
per cent; Victoria, \$1,011,000, inc. 7.6
per cent; Edmonton, \$828,000, inc.
66.5 per cent.

Malsonneuve's loan of \$500,000 has
been annulled because the municipali-
ty exceeded its borrowing powers.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1865.

Mattresses and Axminster Carpet Oddments

are the leaders for tomorrow. The fourth week of the Housefurnishing and Carpet Sale starts tomorrow. This week we place on sale many odd lines and pieces, also broken lots left by the heavy selling during this month; these we will clear at prices that will make them some of the best bargains offered during this great sale. We mention a few of the furniture oddments and one line of carpet oddments, but we have many others equally as good value

Furniture Oddments at Small Prices

LADIES' DRESSING TABLES, in oak and in mahogany. Regular value \$24.00. Special **\$12.50**
 DRESSING BUREAUX, in oak and mahogany. Value \$35.00. Special **\$22.50**
 COUCHES—A few left over from our factory stock. Value \$20.00 to \$24.50. Special **\$9.75**
 COUCHES, Value \$9.50. Special **\$4.75**
 MORRIS CHAIRS, in willow, with spring backs and seats. Value \$12.00 and \$14.00. Special **\$7.85**

The Newest Styles in White Lingerie Waists

Our assortment of White Waists is very complete and most attractive. Not for years have the styles been so pleasing and now when the assortment is complete, when the novelties are to be had, is the time to make your selections. Our line is most varied in style and covers every price from the lowest up, and every waist is new this season.



LINGERIE WAISTS, as illustrated, made of fine Persian lawn, the entire front is made of rich Swiss embroidery in a medallion design with fine tucks between, the back is finished with fine tucks, long sleeves finished with one row of medallions and two rows of lace insertion, insertion and lace at wrists, high collar of embroidery and fine lace. The price of this waist is.....**\$3.00**

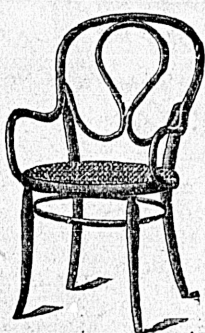
LINGERIE WAISTS made of Persian lawn, entire front made of rows of Swiss embroidery with tucks between, entire back

made of rows of tucks, long sleeves with rows of wide tucks going round and finished at wrist with lace and insertion, high soft collar made of tucks and edged with fine lace. The price of this waist is.....**\$2.00**

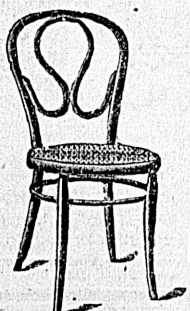
LINGERIE WAISTS, made of fine Persian lawn, the front made of rich Swiss embroidery, rows of fine tucks and valenciennes lace insertion, back made of fine tucks, long sleeves with valenciennes insertion, set in and finished at wrist with lace, high soft collar of tucks and fine lace. The price of this waist is.....**\$2.50**

LINGERIE WAISTS, made of organdie, the entire front made of rows of Swiss insertion with tucks between, back made with fine tucks, three-quarter sleeves with cuffs of tucks edged with lace, high collar to match cuffs. The price of this waist is.....**\$1.75**

Bent Wood Furniture Practically Indestructible



Armchair—Price \$4.00



Chair—Price \$2.75

Oddments of Axminster and Wilton Carpets at 95c

For the commencement of the fourth week of our Carpet Sale we offer a lot of oddments of best quality Axminster and Wilton Carpets at a very nominal price. The heavy sales of these lines during this month have left us with many odd pieces and odd lengths that must be cleared out. These lengths range from five to twenty-five yards, and comprise about twenty different designs and colorings.

THIS IS A REMARKABLY LOW PRICE, the regular prices were \$2.00 and \$2.25. Clearing on Monday at, per yard **95c** Only

An Extraordinary Sale of Mattresses Tomorrow

\$5.00 For \$9.50 to \$12.50 **\$5.00** MATTRESSES

On Monday morning we will place on sale out entire remaining stock of "Empress" and "Waldorf" Mattresses. These mattresses which are equalled by few and excelled by none for genuine merit, will be offered at this wonderfully low price as they must be cleared out immediately to make room for impending alterations. We question very much if this offer has ever been equalled for genuine value giving. We give brief descriptions of each quality and add that these lines should be seen to be properly appreciated.

\$11.00 and \$12.00 Empress Mattresses, Monday \$5.00

THE EMPRESS MATTRESS, made only in two sizes, 4 ft. 6 in. and 3 ft. 6 in. It is covered with finest quality Art Ticking of a floral design. The filling is of the best quality carded white felt, which makes not only the most comfortable mattress to sleep on, but being absolutely non-absorbent, it is also the most sanitary mattress in existence.

The 4 ft. 6 in. size was formerly \$12.00
 The 3 ft. 6 in. size was formerly \$11.00
 Either size Monday, each **\$5.00**

\$9.50 and \$10.00 Waldorf Mattresses, Monday \$5.00

THE WALDORF MATTRESS, made only in two sizes, 4 ft. 6 in. and 3 ft. 6 in. It is covered with the best quality striped Belgian ticking. The filling is the same quality as that used in the Empress Mattress, thus making it a mattress perfect in a sanitary way and the most comfortable mattress to sleep on that it is possible to get.

The 4 ft. 6 in. size was formerly \$10.00
 The 3 ft. 6 in. size was formerly \$9.50
 Either size Monday, each **\$5.00**

These Odd Lines Must Go

BUREAUX, in the surface oak finish, with Washstands to match. Regular value \$21.75 pair. Special **\$14.75**
 SURFACE OAK BUREAU AND WASHSTANDS. Regular value \$14.75. Special **\$11.75**
 TORONTO SANITARY COUCH, complete with folding mattress. Regular value \$19.50. Special **\$13.75**
 SIDEBORDS, in the surface oak. Value \$30.00. Special price **\$19.75**
 SIDEBORDS, in the surface oak. Value \$22.50. Special price **\$14.75**
 BUFFETS, in the surface oak. Value \$30.00. Special **\$19.75**

Colored Wash Waists are Absolutely Correct

Tailor-made waists of colored washing materials are the correct thing according to the latest details of Dame Fashion. They embody all the essentials that go to make the successful and appreciated waist, they are smart and stylish and they are serviceable, they wash perfectly and do not get soiled as quickly as a white waist. They are most moderate in price and everything considered are sure to be greatly used this season. These are some new models:

TAILORED WAISTS, as illustrated, made of fine quality chambray in different colors, open front with rows of tucks down each side, the center being piped with white, finished with pearl buttons, back finished with tucks, long sleeves with cuffs of self strapped with white, stiff white linen collar embroidered. The price of this waist is.....**\$2.50**

TAILORED WAISTS made of fine Scotch Zephyrs in white with different colored stripes, open front with wide tucks down each side and tucks the same width down back. Long sleeves with stiff cuffs of self, stiff linen collar embroidered. The price of this waist is.....**\$2.50**

TAILORED WAISTS, made of plaid zephyrs, in black and white, open front with wide tucks down each side, also tucks down back. Three-quarter sleeves with soft roll cuff, high soft collar made of self. The price of this waist is.....**\$1.25**



TAILORED WAISTS, made of white muslin, with colored stripes of a moderate width, plain open front with pleat down centre, plain back, short sleeves finished with soft cuff, stiff white linen collar embroidered. The price of this waist is.....**\$1.50**

Advance Showing of Authoritative Styles in Spring Costumes

As can be seen by the accompanying illustrations, this season's styles are unusually graceful and attractive. Every woman that has tried these suits on is enthusiastic about them. They are becoming and above all exceedingly smart. We have a good assortment now, of garments from the best tailors both in Canada and the United States, and would be pleased to have you inspect these garments whenever convenient.

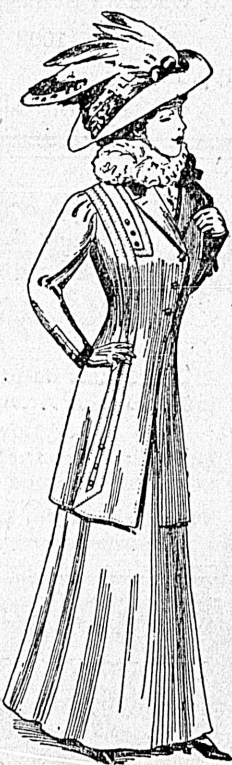
STYLISH SUIT, made of bronze green serge. Coat semi-fitted style, the back trimmed with buttons and braid, flat collar made of rich design, of Persian trimming, front has row of black braid and button and narrow braid trimming, sleeve trimmed with silk braid and cuff edged with Persian trimming, lined throughout with green silk. Plain gored skirt with front and side gores finished with braid and buttons. Price..... **\$45.00**

PRETTY COSTUME, made of pretty electric blue serge. Coat is 38 inches long, with semi-fitted back trimmed with buttons, roll collar of cloth with black corded silk and inlaid with old rose satin, coat sleeve with roll cuff trimmed with black silk and buttons, lined throughout with white satin. Skirt gored with panel front, trimmed with blue covered buttons. Price..... **\$45.00**

COSTUME, made of reseda green serge, long semi-fitted coat, finished with strapping of self and covered buttons, the new small sleeves, lined throughout with white satin. Skirt with front giving polonaise effect, finished with buttons and pleats. Price..... **\$40.00**

COSTUME, made of fine cream serge, with black stripe. Coat semi-fitted back with rows of buttons, flat collar of black satin finished with buttons, new sleeves with cuffs, lined throughout with white satin. Skirt plain gored with rows of buttons on front. Price..... **\$40.00**

COAT AND JUMPER SUIT, made of striped cloth in peacock blue. The coat is thirty-six inches long, semi-fitted back with row of black satin piping down back over shoulders and down front, roll collar finished with buttons and black silk, sleeves with row of black piping and buttons, lined throughout with grey taffeta silk. Skirt made Princess style with jumper, plain gored skirt with row of black satin down front. Price..... **\$42.50**



COSTUME, made of handsome striped fawn serge. Coat has plain roll collar and coat sleeves, finished with buttons, lined throughout with striped silk. Skirt made jumper style, giving Princess effect and finished with panels and buttons. Price..... **\$40.00**

STRIKING SUIT, made of grey and black striped worsted. Coat made with semi-fitted back, finished with buttons, flat collar edged with fancy braid, roll cuffs trimmed with braid to match collar, cutaway front fastened with five buttons close together, lined throughout with black and white striped silk, skirt plain gored in the newest cut. Price..... **\$40.00**

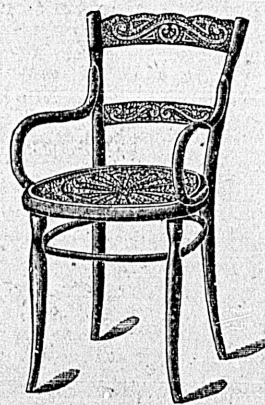
COSTUME, made of mode cloth in a pretty satin stripe. The coat is the long, graceful, semi-fitted style, collarless effect, finished with silk, the new small sleeves, and the smart Directoire pockets. The skirt finished with inverted pleat and buttons. Price..... **\$47.50**

STYLISH COSTUME, made of fine hard twisted cream serge, with black hair line stripe. Coat 36 inches long semi-fitted, with flat collar made of black satin duchesse finished with buttons, plain coat sleeve trimmed with buttons. Front fastened with three buttons, large Directoire pockets trimmed with buttons, lined throughout with white satin. Plain gored skirt with panel front trimmed with buttons. Price..... **\$40.00**

HANDSOME SUIT, made of electric blue serge. Coat made on the long, straight lines now so popular, flat collar of black silk edged with Persian trimming, two rows of black silk braid over shoulder and down front, with four short straps of silk with buttons, plain sleeve with cuff finished to match collar, lined throughout with white satin. Skirt made plain with rows of buttons on front. Price..... **\$50.00**



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The COLONIST

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THE SPEAKER

THE question in discussion now is: "Shall I leave the Chair, That honorable gentlemen may get to pulling hair?" Anon the Sergeant with his mace leads majesty away, And in the full Committee all the eager mice may play. Oh, fortunate the Speaker, for to his hold afar, Comes dimmed and mellowed by the way, the tumult of that war!



FOURTH MEMBER FOR VANCOUVER

THE Warwhoop rings defiant from the Opposition left; The House is torn by Jawbone thrust and Jawbone parry left; And when the din is at its worst, and battle wages deep, Behold, the honorable Knight doth seem to be asleep! Anon, one shouts "Vancouver!" and, sudden called to life, The sleeping Knight doth spring to arms, and leaps into the strife.



THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

HIS brows are crowned with wisdom as with a wreath of bay; Minerva waits upon his steps and lights him on his way; The Opposition phalanx hang on his measured word, And marvel that from mortal lips such wisdom should be heard. With countenance inscrutable, he sits him down to bide Until—a weary wait!—the gates to him will open wide.



THE MINISTER OF LANDS

THE "Guide, Philosopher, and Friend" ('Twas Cotton called him so) Of Opposition members who Prince Rupert fain would know,— Behold him as he patiently unfoldeth, clause by clause, The monumental Measure to revise our Water Laws. A Marvel here is come to pass,—as plain as Pie is Pie, The Chief Commissioner has proved that Water can be dry.



THE MEMBER FOR YALE

THE foremost of the Thin Red Line, hard by his Leader's side, The smiling member for Old Yale mocks at the "Nation's Pride." "Strange, is it not, and passing strange (these words R. M. let fall), "How one can smile and smile and smile and be a Liberal?" Yet thus it is in stagnant peace as in war's seething hate:— The All-Encircling Grin remains, nor can it e'er abate.



THE MEMBER FOR COWICHAN

OF Farmers' Institutes and farms, and creameries and things, The member for Cowichan to the House a message brings; The price of produce he recites, the rates of Grain and Feed, Till all within that august Place wots well the farmer's need. And then he strikes another note (and confident his speech):—"The quality of retail Scotch" (he says) "I now impeach."



THE MEMBER FOR NEWCASTLE

"WHY should the statutes now be writ in Latin and in Greek? "Why do ye couch the country's laws in tongues ye cannot speak? "Ye must provide with jews-harps all the honest working-folk, "Or else translate the statutes into words that can be spoke!" 'Twas thus the member, frank and free, put ancient rules to flight, The while he termed the man of law a "social parasite."



THE MEMBER FOR SLOCAN

WHILE streams of silver language drift to him o'er the aisle, He trusts to golden silence and a steady vote the while. The fallacy of verbiage experience has taught; Nor have the people of Slocan elected him for naught. Nor hoary hair nor passing years his vigor may repair, The Woodsman of the Kootenays, remains his title fair.



THE LIBERAL WHIP

WHEN the grave M. D. from Cranbrook presents his Doctor's Bill, Methinks the wise physicians seem themselves to be quite ill; They talk of "reflex action," and of this and that—"opoth," And seek a "counter-irritant" to wreak their vengeful wrath. In short, 'twould seem he hath prescribed a very bitter pill:— But then, what man is overjoyed at any doctor's bill?



THE MEMBER FOR OKANAGAN

IMMERSED in weighty problems anent the growth of fruit,— E. G., the raising of green corn from a pineapple shoot— The member for the Fruit Belt doth yet find ample time To qualify for honors in a legislative rime. Fain would he see Victoria obtain her honest due,— "Bring here your railways, that" (he says) "the world may come and view!"

Views and Reviews Based on a Week's Doings

By the Speculator

An eminent scientist stated recently that the world's visible supply of coal would disappear within a certain period of years. To those who have followed the proceedings of the week in the legislature this predicted calamity might not seem an universal evil. The price of coal in British Columbia as in its alleged bearing on the Conservative platform in this province in 1903, supplied the member for Delta with abundant ammunition for an attack on the Premier that consumed one whole afternoon in blatant and meaningless strife.

THE PRICE OF COAL

The Premier said that he was tired of "coal," weary of Mr. Oliver's "gold brick" talk. In fact, there is a certain sameness about the homely simile of the member for Delta that palls. He speaks of the odorous herring drawn across the trail; he tells of the scapegoat going forth into the wilderness with the sins of the McBride government on its back; he describes how his head has outgrown his hat as he gave ear to the honeyed words of the Premier. At the end it is nothing but "words, words."

It is an evil, indeed, if the people in this province pay too much for coal. It would be a good thing to inquire into the matter, as the Premier has suggested, and find out whether or no there is a real evil. Possibly the Premier knows somewhat more about the proper method of procedure in such cases than does the energetic member for Delta. The deplorable feature of the discussion was the introduction of politics into it. However, the member for Delta is the member for Delta, and his way of warfare is widely known. And this is about all there is to be said about the coal debate.

An industrial school is far and away ahead of a reformatory. This fact the Attorney-General has long known, and his bill to change the style of the provincial reformatory accordingly is the result of careful study of the question. The eloquent speech made by Mr. Bowser in moving second reading of his bill, showed clearly enough the splendid work being done in the Vancouver institution supported by the province for the correction of its bad boys.

TO HELP THE BOYS

The term "bad" is sometime applied to the young idea somewhat loosely. All boys are more or less bad, if there is anything in the theory that each of us in growing up passes through all the various phases in the evolution of the race from primitive barbarism. Some boys, alas, are born with inherited flaws that it is practically impossible to remedy, but the great majority of our so-called "bad" boys are those unfortunate children who are deprived in their first years of the civilizing and softening influences that gradually transform the baby barbarian into the mature and enlightened man.

No one knows this better than the superintendent of the Provincial Industrial school, and the knowledge guides him in all his work. He studies the temperament of the boy, finds out his home environment, and proceeds to administer the antidote to whatever poison he finds has been forced upon his subject. The result cannot fail to be good. They cannot fail to be great, for this is one of the greatest works in modern life.

Mr. Bowser was, however, guilty of one humorous touch in that serious speech. When he told of a boy who was so unwilling to be released from the school that he immediately made himself guilty of theft in order to be returned to it, there were some broad smiles in the august House.

The Ottawa correspondent of the London Times, in a letter to his paper, deals with the attitude of Canadians towards the question of tariff reform in England.

He says: "A recent letter from Colonel Denison, of Toronto, to an English newspaper has started one of the liveliest controversies in the Canadian Press during recent years. Colonel Denison is generally regarded as the leader of the Imperial movement in Canada, and, as the Toronto News puts it, 'British preference, the cornerstone of Liberal fiscal policy, represents the lifelong teaching of Colonel Denison.' The Toronto Globe attacked Colonel Denison on the ground that his letter is meddling in British politics. The Globe says that a protest is needed against the manifest impertinence of Canadians in interfering in the campaign of the protectionists against Great Britain's policy of freedom of trade for the British people. The Toronto World retorts that, while the Globe is professedly a supporter of free trade, and a rabid one at that, it should reconcile its supposed convictions with its slavish support of a protectionist Government. The World reminds the Globe that Colonel Denison in his advocacy of preferential trade did no more than was done by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Colonial Conference in 1907, when he spoke strongly in favor of preferential trade and urged the expediency of the United Kingdom falling into line with the other self-governing States.

The News declares that Canadians have no desire to interfere between the political parties of Great Britain, and goes on to say:

"But just as the mass of Englishmen up to a few years ago freely denounced the unwisdom of Canadians in establishing a protectionist tariff, so the mass of Canadians now believe

that Britain is unwise to adhere to a free-trade system. This country is not, as the Globe suggests, absurdly concerned that Britain should maintain free trade. The great majority of our people are not free-traders; they are stiff protectionists. Even the Liberal leaders, who fourteen or fifteen years ago were advocating a low tariff, have so bent to circumstances and the logic of events as to maintain a system which for a score of years they steadily denounced. The general opinion of Canadians is that Britain under free trade cannot maintain her position against the protectionist world and as sincere British connectionists are eager that the Empire shall be strong and prosperous, they agree with Colonel Denison that the fiscal programme of the British Unionists is the sound and Imperial policy."

The Aerial League of the British Empire, which has lately been formed in England, is making rapid progress. According to a report just issued the legal and financial arrangements of the league are being put upon a very sound basis. As soon as funds permit it is hoped to print and circulate an official journal; also to open, or assist in the establishment of, a school or college of aeronautics. Arrangements are being made for lectures to be given in all important centers, in order to interest the public in aerial flight, and to obtain their support in the work of the league.

The purpose of the league shall be to secure and maintain for the Empire the same supremacy in the air as it now enjoys on the sea; to disseminate knowledge, and spread information, showing the vital importance to the British Empire of aerial supremacy, upon which its commerce, communications, defence, and its very existence must largely depend; and to urge these matters upon the nation and upon public bodies and public men throughout the Empire by constitutional means.

The league shall be absolutely distinct from party politics; shall not be allied to any particular club or society connected with aeronautics; shall not favor any one type of airship or any industrial interest.

All persons, being British subjects, approving of its aims and contributing to its funds, shall be hon. vice-presidents, members, or associates of the league, according to the following rates of subscription: Hon. vice-presidents, £5 annually, or £25 for life; members (ladies and gentlemen), £1 is annually, or £10 for life; associates, any less amount annually.

The league shall be under the direction of a president, vice-president, general council, and executive committee, to be elected at each annual general meeting of the league. No funds of the league shall be disbursed except under a minute of the executive committee.

At a house dinner under the auspices of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London recently, some interesting speeches were delivered on the question of penny-a-word telegrams. Mr. Nielsen, who opened the discussion on penny-a-word telegrams, said that the question of penny-a-word telegrams was not new. It was not to be wondered at that when a member of Parliament propounded such an idea it was thought that there must be something in it. Unfortunately, however, those who had to do

with such things in their daily occupation did not see it quite in the same light, and he was afraid that his remarks would bear rather upon the impossibility than the possibility of the proposal. After remarking that the Interdepartmental Committee in 1902 reported that they regarded all proposals for a very large reduction in the existing rates as impractical, he said that the proposal for a low uniform rate for the whole of Europe was brought forward many years ago. In 1885 the question was before the International Telegraph conference and had to be abandoned on account of the loss it would cause to the different administrations, after having been before three telegraph conferences. At the Lisbon conference proposals for moderate reductions met with general resistance, and eventually a proposal for reducing the fundamental rates by one centime for large States and half centime for small States was only carried by a majority, several governments objecting on account of anticipated loss. The rate to Scandinavia, 3d a word, could not be said to be too high in proportion to the rates to other countries in Europe, to the cost of working, and to the advantage which merchants had by the use of codes, which brought the rate down to a very low figure. A reduction of rates to a penny, he said in conclusion, would mean sure and considerable loss to all telegraph administrations. It would be unfair that the general taxpayer should bear that loss for the benefit of the mercantile community, the benefit to the general community being very insignificant, as social telegrams were very few in number compared with the commercial traffic. (Hear, hear.)

Sir John Cockburn remarked that there was no doubt that they could look forward to the time when telegraph rates would be lower, but whether we should arrive at the ideal of a penny-a-word it was not possible to say. He characterized Mr. Nielsen's speech as a complete rejoinder to a popular desire.

Mr. Dessen expressed the hope that when a reduced rate was obtained it would not be at the expense of efficiency.

Sir Fortescue Flannery, speaking in some degree on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce, said that they desired earnestly that this reform should be accomplished if it were possible. He had come to the conclusion that the time had not yet arrived when a sufficient increase in traffic would be obtained by making the reduction.

Mr. Machin said that the London Chamber of Commerce were deeply interested in the subject. He alluded to the conference on the question held at the Mansion house a few weeks ago, and said it was then felt that much as they desired the change suggested, penny-a-word telegrams were impossible.

The political sensation of the day in England is the split amongst the Unionists—the party being divided into two camps, Free Traders, and Protectionists. That the Free Traders do not intend to meekly submit to being read out of the party is shown by the following extract from a letter to the Times by E. G. Bruner, secretary of the Unionist Free Trade Club:

Sir:—In view of the political events of the past few weeks, it may not be inopportune to refer to the position of the Unionist Free Trade club. This club is usually referred to by a certain section of the press, and on tariff re-

form platforms, as embracing the sole remaining opponents within the Unionist party of the fiscal revolution which is said to be so imminent. But nobody who can look facts in the face can seriously maintain this contention. The club merely consists of some 600 members, elected as being representative and influential rather than with the view to a mere increase of numbers, or to an attempt to enroll the great body of moderate Unionist opinion, which in the country must number tens of thousands. Within the past few weeks a definite and vigorous attempt on the part of a secret organization to expel from the Unionist party all those who are unprepared to accept the tariff reform programme has culminated in an attack on the seats of Unionist free-trade members of Parliament. Who the "confederates" are is still more or less of a mystery; but to take them at the valuation of one of their own number, which is possibly a high one, they are at best a band of political factionists with "deep pockets" and "deep convictions." Their right even to be called Unionists can only be justified by a declaration of their identity. One of their organs in the press, it is true, has laid down the principle that "for practical purposes tariff reform assumes Unionism, and Unionism implies tariff reform." But there are multitudes in this country who are, and intend to remain, Unionists in the true sense of the word, and who protest against any such alteration in the connotation of the term "Unionist." It is absurd to pretend that such men, for instance, as Lord Cromer, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lord James of Hereford, who are ruled out thereby, have ceased to be Unionists, while all tariff reformers are to be entitled to the designation.

The unexpected resignation of Lord Charles Beresford in command of the Channel fleet, has once again directed public attention to the preparedness of the navy, and for that reason the following report of a speech delivered in London the other day by Mr. McKenna, M.P., has a timely interest:

Mr. McKenna said that the Prime Minister had spoken of the Royal Navy in terms which he was sure would be most cordially endorsed not only by those present, but also by every citizen of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) The Prime Minister had expressed regret that the navy was a subject still within the arena of party discussion. He was happy to be able to state that in his experience, short as it was, he had found that in the House of Commons, on both sides, there had been a perfectly unanimous expression of good will to the British navy and a determined and joint effort to secure the successful administration of our great service and the highest efficiency in the service itself. (Cheers.) With the exception of foreign affairs, he did not think there was any department of the government in regard to which members of both sides of the House of Commons were so willing to address themselves to a full and fair consideration of the question without reference to party or partisan considerations. After referring to the long and honorable connection between the Royal Navy and the Fishmongers' Company, Mr. McKenna said he could assure them that in modern times the work of the Admiralty had not decreased, although they had discarded some of their former

claims. It was only 17 years since the Naval Estimates stood at £14,000,000; for the current year they were over £30,000,000. Thirty years ago the officers and men borne upon the Naval Estimates were 40,000; today they were 128,000. He was, however, happy to be able to state that, while during those 30 years the personnel of the Navy had increased more than threefold, the cost of the Admiralty itself had gone up from only £200,000 to £370,000. He therefore thought that they would agree with him that the Admiralty was an economical body. Their work had enormously extended, but so had the claims upon the British Navy. He could not, and they would not expect him to, divulge what the cost of the Navy would be for the ensuing year. The programme for the year must, of course, be reserved until he was in a position to make a statement to the House of Commons, but he could assure them of this—that the Government were fully alive to the needs of the Navy and such strength as would secure beyond question or doubt our shores from invasion and the freedom of the great highway of the sea. (Cheers.) There would be no unwillingness either on the part of the House of Commons or of the nation, he was sure, to meet any cost which might be imposed on them by naval requirements. The country had been assured again and again, upon the highest authority in the Government—he referred to the Prime Minister—that the Navy would be maintained at such a pitch of strength and efficiency as would secure this country from all possible foreign attempts. He would ask them, as a mere question of arithmetic, to calculate for themselves what a full and frank interpretation of the Prime Minister's words would necessarily mean when they were construed in terms of ships which were to be laid down, of men who were to be trained, of the equipment which was to be provided, and all else that was necessary in the way of docks and accessories for the Royal Navy. The City of London, perhaps, more than any other part of the country, had a claim to be assured on this point; and he could undertake to tell them, in response to the toast that they had so cordially received, that the Government were fully alive to their duties in regard to the Navy, and that they would not shrink from any step which might be necessary to give complete confidence and assurance to the country. (Cheers.)

As British Columbia is now grappling in practical fashion with the dreaded white plague, the following extract from the third interim report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis will be read with interest here:

Tuberculosis involving the udder is comparatively common in cows, and in such cases their milk always contains tubercle bacilli and is therefore dangerous for human beings consuming it. It was, however, undecided what is the danger, if any, attaching to the milk of tuberculous cows in which the udder presents no evidence of disease. We therefore took the opportunity of making a number of observations and experiments bearing on this point. The experiments were made with the milk of cows which had contracted the disease in the natural way. In natural tuberculosis in the cow cases which show such obvious symptoms of the disease as emaciation and cough should be considered separately from the cases in which there are no such signs and in which the disease is to be recognized during life only by means of the injection of tuberculin. None of the cows investigated showed any sign of disease of the udder during life, and in all, after slaughtering, the udder was carefully examined for tuberculous lesions and tubercle bacilli. No tuberculosis was found except in one case in which one quarter of the udder showed four small nodules. These could not possibly have been detected during life. We found that the milk of the cows obviously suffering from tuberculosis contained tubercle bacilli whether the milk was obtained in the ordinary way or was withdrawn from the teat by means of a sterilized catheter. The presence of tubercle bacilli in the milk of cows clinically recognizable as tuberculous confirms the opinion we expressed in our second interim report that the milk of such cows must be considered dangerous for human beings. The experiments which we have carried out with regard to the infectivity of the faeces of tuberculous cows were dictated by knowledge of the fact that dirt of various kinds from cows and the cow-shed is almost constantly present in milk as it reaches the consumer. Cows suffering from extensive tuberculosis of the lungs must discharge considerable numbers of bacilli from the air passages in the act of coughing and some of the bacilli thus expelled may find their way into the milk. But our experiments indicate that the excrement of cows obviously suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs or alimentary canal must be regarded as much more dangerous than the matter discharged from the mouth or nostrils. We have found that even in the case of cows with slight tuberculous lesions tubercle bacilli in small numbers are discharged in the faeces, while as regards cows clinically tuberculous our experiments show the faeces contains large numbers of living and virulent tubercle bacilli. The presence of tuberculous cows in company with healthy cows in the cow-shed is therefore distinctly dangerous, as some of the tubercle bacilli which escape from their bodies in the excrement are almost certain to find their way into the milk.

The third article on "Amateur Photography" in the series contributed to The Colonist's Sunday Supplement by "Reflex," will be published next week. All inquiries by amateur photographers will be considered and answered.

Professor Langley, the American astronomer, had his mother's assistance when he was a small boy in making what he chose to call his telescopes out of heavy brown paper, and

UNIONIST SPLIT

The political sensation of the day in England is the split amongst the Unionists—the party being divided into two camps, Free Traders, and Protectionists. That the Free Traders do not intend to meekly submit to being read out of the party is shown by the following extract from a letter to the Times by E. G. Bruner, secretary of the Unionist Free Trade Club:

Sir:—In view of the political events of the past few weeks, it may not be inopportune to refer to the position of the Unionist Free Trade club. This club is usually referred to by a certain section of the press, and on tariff re-

The Development of the Individual



THE attention of parents should be directed more and more toward the individual development of their children according to their various tastes. In our country it is too often the case that any suggestions of departure from the regular routine prescribed, or work in addition to this, is frowned upon save in the case of music. And even in the matter of music it is only within comparatively recent years that boys have been allowed that study, since it was considered somewhat effeminate.

Aside from this it is surely not a common thing to find in the families of our acquaintance that the children, in addition to their regular school duties, have been allowed to develop their natural bent toward geology, astronomy, botany or other sciences by collecting eggs. We think the families in which such individual tastes have been allowed to develop are as rare as they are interesting. The suppression of these tastes tends naturally to lessen the number of specialists and geniuses, quenching the ambitions and chilling the enthusiasms of children and denying them great source of pleasure, not only while they are young, but also throughout their lives.

I was quite impressed some years since while visiting friends in Brooklyn with the variety of interests and occupations among the young people in that family, not only among the boys and among the girls as well, the rooms of each child giving evidence of his or her peculiar tastes. Although carrying on regular school work, a daughter who was artistic was enjoying lessons from an artist, a son who had a special talent for good composition was taking courses in English; one daughter

became a fine musician, one son a scientist, and so on.

In Germany both teachers and parents are on the alert to watch the children and discover their hereditary or individual tastes in order that at once the instruction given may be adapted to foster those tastes and talents. Large sums are set apart by school boards to meet the expenses of such as seem particularly gifted if they have not the means themselves to pay for such instruction.

Agassiz, when a little boy, was allowed to have an aquarium in a big stone basin in the back yard of his home in Switzerland, and there he delighted himself with the fishes, frogs and tadpoles which he got together and loved to care for. A little later he had collected hares, and birds, and rabbits, and field mice, and all by himself he studied anatomy and dissection. His mother allowed him to have a small pine tree in one of the rooms of the house, upon which he had forty birds as pets. As he continued his regular school lessons he spent more and more time in the special work which he so loved, and when quite a young man still expressed the wish that he might become the first naturalist of his time. His parents and teachers did everything in their power to assist him to develop his talents.

When Darwin was only eight years old, his mother gave him a cabinet in which he could arrange and keep the specimens which he was constantly gathering, never once suggesting that she could not have "a muss in his room," or asking him why in the world he wanted to bring such a lot of stones and things into the house.

Professor Langley, the American astronomer, had his mother's assistance when he was a small boy in making what he chose to call his telescopes out of heavy brown paper, and

adjusting them in attic windows that he might study the stars through them.

He was perhaps the first child who through the intercession of parents and friends was allowed to look through the telescope at Harvard, which gave him such joy as he had never before experienced and stimulated his enthusiasm in the study of astronomy and increased his determination to make it his life's work.

We might continue to cite instances of this kind where it has been most apparent that parents and teachers did much to foster the genius of their children.

Hundreds of Englishmen who have made their fortunes in coal or iron, or some manufacturing business have all along through the years delighted themselves in some special taste which they had allowed to develop—in the study of music, the collecting of etchings, the collecting of birds, or strange curios—which avocations have given themselves and their friends a wealth of pleasure and has greatly increased their powers of enjoyment, turning aside into pleasant channels their thought from the drudgery of work and material enterprises. The cultivating and development of individual tastes, even when it may not result in giving to the world a new genius, is well worth while.—The Standard.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY

The third article on "Amateur Photography" in the series contributed to The Colonist's Sunday Supplement by "Reflex," will be published next week. All inquiries by amateur photographers will be considered and answered.

Sir James Whitney on Canadian Clubs



It is becoming more than a habit of thought for Sir James Whitney; it has become, one might conclude, a part of his nature to measure up all questions that concern Canada, in their larger relation to the whole Empire, says the Toronto News, in a recent issue.

He did this in his address a few weeks ago to the Whitney Club; he followed this line before the Canadian Club. It was from the fact that Canadian clubs lent themselves readily to associate with this standard that Sir James freely pronounced them a good to the community, second only in magnitude to that of the press.

In dealing with his subject, "The Relation of the Canadian Club to the Future of Canada," he laid down the general proposition that all associations of men that resulted in free discussions redounded to the good of the community. They provided "raw material from which wise conclusions might be drawn."

He noticed also in Canadian clubs a common meeting place for men of both political opinions. Party, he remarked, was an absolute necessity under the present system of government in the British Empire, and the man who derided it as unnecessary failed to understand his position, and was unworthy of the franchise.

But there were many momentous questions involving the relations of Canada and the Empire—questions that must soon be settled—in which it would be crime and jeopardy to the Empire to interject party feeling. At these times the Canadian clubs would realize their purpose in standing out against this influence and forcing a decision in accordance with the highest duty to Canada and the Empire.

The address of the Premier, his first before a Canadian Club, was received with strong marks of appreciation. The meeting was one of the largest the club has had in many months, and over one hundred crowded in after the luncheon was over.

Among those at the head table were the president, Mr. R. Home Smith, Sir James Whitney, Mayor Oliver, Messrs. M. J. Haney, George Wilkie, Daniel McGillicuddy (Calgary), Mr. Cooper (Winnipeg), J. S. Willison, Controller Geary, Dr. Gilmour, I. B. Lucas, M.P.P., and Mr. J. F. McKay.

"Canada for many years past has been in a position of gradual development, but this is now becoming more rapid," began Sir James, after a humorous reference to his "sin" in not identifying himself more closely with the Canadian Club before.

"Great and important events dominate the Imperial point of view. They are looming up on the horizon of the country and calling for careful consideration by the people. They almost jostle each other in the public view. Questions are arising of a nature that cannot be hastily dealt with, and which certainly cannot permit being dismissed idly or carelessly."

One of the first of these was the relations that existed between the different scattered groups which composed the British Empire.

"The public of Canada is alive to the point of view that a change in these relations is near at hand. The present system which exists is simply no system at all, and really of no benefit, and therefore the people are beginning to realize and understand that changes must be brought about to take the place of the present loose and indeterminate system."

"There are five or six or seven groups scattered over the world," went on Sir James, amplifying his previous words; "all determined to do what they can for the continuance and permanency of the British Empire, and at the same time the system or means of communication, the threads that unite them, are not fulfilling their object."

Difficulties would soon loom up, said the speaker, in the way of endeavoring to bring about any change in these relations. A tariff arrangement between the Old Country and Canada was one of the "enormous difficulties" that would have to be considered, but formidable as this and other obstacles would be found to be, their serious character and momentous nature and results on the future of the British Empire rendered it desirable that Canadians

should not stop because the difficulties seemed almost insurmountable. The rather should they take courage from the fact that the difficulties have to be surmounted.

"Should we adopt the proper psychological moment at which these great questions should be launched, or follow the policy of the past and let them drift, with all the results that that policy may be said to imply? I only allude to these questions, not to discuss them, but to show that when the time comes the consideration of these questions will call for the greatest amount of ability and patriotism that can be found in Canada."

Sir James passed now to the Canadian clubs themselves and their relations to these questions.

press reaches a much larger constituency. It is far from being infallible (laughter), but the press of Canada is having, on the whole, a good and beneficial effect on the people of Canada. (Applause.) The influence of clubs like the Canadian Clubs is confined to the cities and towns and large villages, and the constituency it serves must necessarily be much smaller than that served by the press."

"Sir James referred briefly to the more intelligent and independent view now taken of public questions in Canada."

"Twenty years ago people cheered because their leaders cheered, but if a balloon passed over a Province and dropped a man at every cross-road, and a wagon went along to pick him up, in nine cases out of ten these men

But there were questions that must be dealt with from a "larger and broader standpoint," questions concerning the future of the British race on the continent of America, when party considerations must be put aside.

"Should the time ever come, when the future relation of Canada to the Empire is up for consideration, and—which God forbid—an attempt is made from any source to interject party feeling, or it is interjected by accident, such organizations as this must ground and steady men so as to make it impossible."

In conclusion Sir James said he had the strongest possible belief that the Canadian Club of Toronto, and the Clubs all through Canada, would be found to be permeated with British ideas, and in any emergency which they might be called on to face would be gov-

cerned exclusively with the present and future. In Saskatchewan a quarter of a century ago is ancient history.

The dusty trail wound across wheat fields, over raw prairie, and past clumps of sad willow. Homesteaders of alien tongue were met, and they looked as deliberate and contented as their oxen. Now and then we journeyed by a house—the walls whitewashed, the roof thatched, and one felt moved to stop and see what lay beyond the threshold. At the foot of the high banks of Fish Creek stood a taciturn half-breed. He was more of a ferryman than a conversationalist. On the other side he accepted the toll with meditative mien, and the last I saw of him he was leaning against the rail of the ferry and gazing out over the brown swirl of the Saskatchewan.

We were no longer in a prairie country. Northward wooded hills melted into the blue distance, with never a hint of settlement. The trail followed the river bank. It curved along between poplars and spruce, now dipping into grassy valleys, now mounting to rounded summits, where through the foliage the shining links of the Saskatchewan could be traced as it coursed into what is still a region of mystery, of appalling loneliness, and of fascination.

I was on the battlefield ere I knew it. I didn't expect to find a house on what had once been a firing line. A companion, however, drew rein before a weather-beaten little structure—half shack and half cottage—and proclaimed that we had arrived on the ground where twenty-three years ago thousands of men were doing their best to kill one another.

A half-breed woman stood in the doorway, her face crinkled into what looked like a smile of welcome. She was old and bowed, and a red kerchief covered her venerable head. Her smile expanded and she said something we could not understand. She stretched forth her hands, as if imploring us to recognize her hospitality.

"Batoche"—we were smiling back at her.

"Ya, Batoche, Batoche," and she nodded vehemently.

Hitching the horses we investigated a small wheatfield in the rear of the house. Beyond the field were patches of wood, then open spaces, and another fringe of trees. We were wandering more or less aimlessly about—truth to tell, we did not expect to meet the shades of Dumont or Riel—when we noted a circular depression in the ground. It was the first of many. They were the old rifle pits and the line zigzagged through the brush. It was difficult to associate with such a place scenes of sudden death, big odds and agony. All about us were quiet fields. At our elbows, so to speak, was the home of a kindly old woman, and on the surrounding boughs birds fluttered and twittered. Yet on this very soil men had writhed and died, from these pits leaden messengers had sped, and across this area volunteers had charged.

We drove on, a Catholic church, a mile or so beyond, was the next building, and near a secluded little cemetery a white-haired priest was engaged in gardening. His benign salutation we were careful to return.

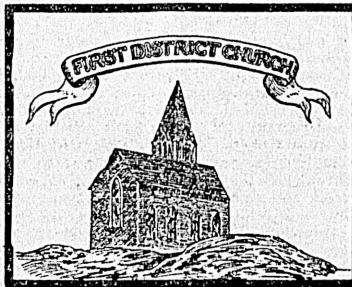
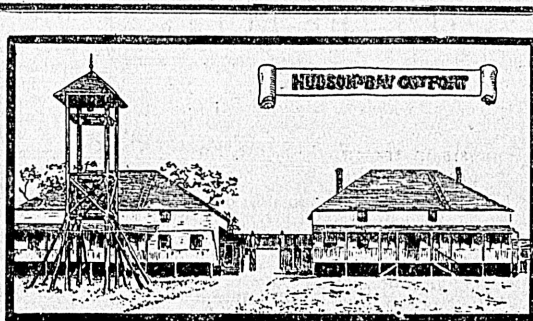
About the home of Batoche, the trader, many tales have been told. Even today it is a pretentious building. What must it have been like twenty-three years ago? He must have been a man of means—friend Batoche. If one were to judge of the house as it stands today, overlooking the solitudes, Batoche was a man of good taste and ample ideas.

The place was besieged for a while during the rebellion. A member of the government forces was shot dead in a certain room upstairs. Rebels lurked along the forest-robed river bank and one of them, perceiving the soldier near a window, fired a bullet which found its target.

We wandered through the house, went upstairs and saw marks of the siege, danced in what we supposed was the dining-room, climbed down cellar and virtually explored from dungeon to battlement, gave loose rein to the imagination, and heard sounds of wassail and the tread of moccasined feet through the empty halls.

More profound than before was the silence of the half-breed Charron as we re-crossed the Saskatchewan. The trail was dim and the western sky glowing as we drove away from Batoche.—William J. Raymond.

The Roster of the "Fifty-Eighters" in the Province



The following is a list of those who remain of the Twenty Thousand people who arrived in Victoria from San Francisco in 1858, the first year of the Gold Excitement:

Anderson, James R.	November
Adams, Frank	July
Allatt, Frederick	August 12
Alexander, Charles	March
Borde, Mrs. John	April
Borde, August	April
Booth, Samuel	September
Borthwick, Ralph	July 7
Burns, Thomas J.	May 11
Carey, Joseph Westrop	May 16
Chambers, Walter	
Cogan, Mrs. George	August
Collins, Henry	August
Gilmore, Alexander	June 15
Gibble, Henry	June
Harrison, Mrs. Eli. Sr.	July
Harrison, Eli	July
Hastings, Mrs. Oregon C.	August
Holmes, John	July 4
Hoggins, David W.	July 19
Humphreys, William	December 28
Johnson, Edward Cody	April 19
Kelly, Samuel	May 11
Lombard, Charles	August
Marvin, Mrs. Edward	July
McQuade, Louis G.	July 20
McPhaden, Mrs. John	July
Moore, Captain William	July
Moore, Mrs. Captain William	July
Moore, John	July
Moore, William	July
Moore, James	July
Phillips, Mrs. Alexander	July
Phillips, Philip A.	July
Phillips, Mrs. Edward	August
Scott, Mrs. William	June
Sevens, Thomas W.	May
See, John A.	June 11
Smith, Charles Mack	June 21
Spencer, Stephen A.	June 28
Stelly, George	May
Sylvester, Frank	July 17
Travis, Mrs. Julia	
Wolfe, R. H.	August

Steamer Cortez from San Francisco
Steamer Pacific from San Francisco
Steamer John L. Stephens from S. Francisco
Steamer Oregon from San Francisco
Steamer America from San Francisco
Steamer Cortez from San Francisco
Steamer Orizaba from San Francisco
Steamer Commodore from San Francisco
Steamer Commodore from San Francisco

Ship Oracle from San Francisco
Ship Oracle from San Francisco

Steamer Republic from San Francisco
Steamer Brother Jonathan from S. Francisco
Steamer Brother Jonathan from S. Francisco
Ship Oracle from San Francisco
Steamer Brother Jonathan from S. Francisco
Steamer Sierra Nevada from San Francisco
Overland from California
Steamer Brother Jonathan from S. Francisco
Steamer Commodore from San Francisco
Steamer Oregon from San Francisco
Steamer Pacific from San Francisco
Steamer Sierra Nevada from San Francisco
Steamer Brother Jonathan from S. Francisco
Steamer Cortez from San Francisco
Steamer Cortez from San Francisco
Steamer Cortez from San Francisco
Via Bellingham Bay from San Francisco
Steamer Pacific from San Francisco
Steamer Pacific from San Francisco
Banque George Anna from San Francisco
Banque D. M. Hall from San Francisco
Steamer Republic from San Francisco
Steamer Cortez from San Francisco
Steamer Brother Jonathan from S. Francisco
Steamer Oregon from San Francisco
Steamer Pacific from San Francisco
Steamer Sea Bird via Bellingham from S.F.
Ship Oracle from San Francisco

Arrived with sister; retired Deputy Minister of Agriculture
Arrived young with father and mother; now with firm of C. B. Marvin and Company
Arrived young with father and mother; now carpenter and contractor
Arrived with wife and son
Arrived with husband and son (French)
Arrived with father and mother; now Municipal Water Rates Collector
Arrived with brother
Arrived single; hotel keeper
Arrived single; hotel keeper, now Customs Officer; was prominent fireman in early days

Arrived with father and mother
Arrived with father and mother
Arrived single - Clothier and tailor
Arrived single - Gold miner, then engaged in retail business
Arrived with husband, son and daughter
Arrived with father, mother and sister - now Judge
Arrived with father, mother and sister. Maiden name Saywell.
Arrived single
Arrived single; newspaper proprietor, retired.
Arrived single - Gold miner; now in Customs.
Arrived single
Arrived single - Cinemith; prominent fireman in early days
Arrived with father and mother; now in the optical business.
Arrived with husband and son
Arrived with mother
Arrived with father, mother, and brother. Maiden name Harrison.
Arrived with wife and two sons. Master mariner and ship owner.
Arrived with husband and two sons.
Arrived with father, mother, and brother. Pioneer C.P.M.C.
Arrived with father, mother, and brother. Miner in Alaska.
Arrived single - Gold miner
Arrived with husband and son. Resident of Seattle, Wash.
Arrived with father and mother. Resident of Sedro Woolly, Wash.
Arrived with husband; now widow in this City.
Arrived with husband; now widow in this City
Arrived single - Gold miner.
Arrived with wife and son; was prominent hotel keeper. Hotel de France.
Arrived with brother, Amor de Cosmos - Contractor
Arrived single. Photographer. Salmon canner.
Arrived single. Contractor
Arrived single. Accountant
Arrived with husband; now widow.
Arrived with father and mother.

This list and statement has been compiled with the greatest care by the undersigned who has lived in this City continuously since February 15th 1859, when he arrived with his mother and three brothers on the Steamer Southwestern from San Francisco, Cal., his father, Thomas Sea Sawcett, having arrived the previous year, July 1858.

The undersigned, who has lived in this City since July, 1858, certifies to the correctness of this statement.

(Signed 1st 1908)

D. W. Higgins

(By Edgar Fawcett)

Before the year 1858, Victoria was a trading station or Port of the Hudson's Bay Co. In that year the news that gold had been discovered on Fraser River had reached San Francisco. It was not long ere the news traveled all over California and craft of all kinds were soon on the berth for Victoria. The list of steamers alone is a long one, and they were mostly taken off the Panama route, and are all today a thing of the past. There was the Pacific, the loss of which caused the greatest loss of life of them all put together, the Cortez, John L. Stephens, Oregon, America, afterwards the Brother Jonathan, Orizaba, Commodore, Republic, Selira Nevada, and several smaller ones.

Of those on the framed list there is Frank Adams, who has spent the best part of his life here, and is a partner in the firm of E. B. Marvin & Co.; James R. Anderson, late deputy minister of Agriculture, whose father was the first Collector of Customs for Vancouver Island in 1858; Frederick Allatt, who has also been here from childhood, and whose father was an early time contractor; Charles Alexander, of Saanich; August Borde and his mother, the former water rates collector for the city; Samuel

Booth, who was in business in the city market building; Ralph Borthwick, and Thos. J. Burnes, formerly hotel men, and the latter a chief of the early Volunteer Fire Department. Walter Chambers, who came an infant, and who is so well known in connection with the lumber industry of this city; Mrs. George Cogan and Mrs. Henry Collins, two daughters of the late Mr. Rabson, of Esquimalt and Comox; Alexander Gilmore, one of the pioneer clothiers of this city; Henry Gibble, who for years kept a fancy goods store, and who is today blind; Mr. Judge Harrison and his mother, whom I have known since 1859; Mrs. O. C. Hastings, nee Miss Layzell, with whom I went to school in 1859; David W. Higgins, of whom I need say little, as he is so well known as an editor and writer of such interesting stories of early pioneer life; William Humphreys, late alderman and Cariboo miner, Samuel Kelly, who was another prominent volunteer fireman, chief of the early fire department; Charles Lombard, who was an amateur singer assisted to make life pass pleasantly at the various concerts of early times; Mrs. Edward Marvin, mother of Mr. Frank Adams, Mrs. McPhaden of Vancouver, and sister of Judge Harrison; Capt. Wm. Moore, the veteran steamboat captain, one

of the best known men of British Columbia; Mrs. Moore; John Moore, the veteran purser, and his brother William; James Moore, one of the discoverers of gold on the Fraser River; Mrs. Alex. Phillips and Philip Phillips, her son, whose husband and father was a pioneer soda water maker of the early days; Mrs. W. Scott, whose husband was steward on so many of the early steamers of these waters; Louis G. McQuade, of P. McQuade & Sons; Thomas W. Seward, a veteran miner of Cariboo, and who is a familiar figure on our streets today as he strolls about; John B. Sere, of the Richmond, a former proprietor of the "Hotel de France," on Government street; Chas. McK. Smith, brother of Amor de Cosmos, founder of the Colonist; Stephen A. Spencer, a pioneer photographer; George Stelly, owner of the Clarence block, and a pioneer teamster of long ago; Frank Sylvester, who was secretary of the Victoria fire department, and who died a month ago; Mrs. Julia Travis, Joseph W. Carey, formerly mayor; E. Cody Johnson, caretaker of the city market; Mrs. R. Wolfe, wife of the King's Printer. This list will be framed and hung in the Parliament Buildings for the inspection of the sons and daughters of the above in the years to come.

"Regarding the system of Canadian Clubs, I have strong opinions on general principles, a strong opinion on the great advantages which must accrue to the community at large from great organizations such as the Canadian Clubs. Association has great advantages. It is always good to rub shoulders. I am satisfied that the results that will follow the formation of these clubs will be of great public benefit. The submission of different opinions will be of great advantage for discussion always results in good to the community. It creates a sort of raw material, out of which wise conclusions may be evolved."

"It follows, as a matter of course, that there cannot be any influence outside of the press which will have so far-reaching an effect on the minds of the people at large. The

could give an intelligent resume of what was going on in the country."

The coming together of men of both political parties under the Canadian Clubs, was a great advantage to the country. They were glad to become members, and this was the "saving grace" of the Canadian Clubs.

"We talk about party feeling and being mortals we must admit that there is too much party feeling, or party prejudice. But there is no other way to carry out the British form of government, and the man who derides and sneers at party, and says it is not necessary, fails to understand his position in the British Empire, and is unworthy of the franchise. (Hear! Hear!) What better man could we see than the man who is ready to uphold his party when it is right, and oppose it when it is wrong?"

Our Hour with the Editor

CONCERNING LIFE

What is life? Herbert Spencer suggested as a definition "the co-ordination of actions." Richerand defines it as "a collection of phenomena which succeed each other during a limited period in an organized body." De Blainville's suggestion was "the twofold movement of composition and decomposition at once general and continuous." G. H. Lewes proposed this definition: "Life is a series of definite and successive changes both of structure and composition, which take place within an individual without destroying its individuality." The latter comes near to that which we had ourselves determined upon before reading what the philosophers had advanced and which may be thus stated: Life is the essential quality of active individual existence. To illustrate: There is no difference, except in size, between a drop of water and the ocean, that is, regarding both as water. There are substances mixed with the ocean which are not found in every drop of water, but a particle of water, no matter how minute, is absolutely complete in itself and it is without any inherent active qualities. If we break off a piece of rock from a ledge and reduce it to a fine powder, each minute particle is complete in itself. We may have separated it into its constituent parts, if it is a composite rock, but all the parts are in the powder; nothing whatever has been lost. But if we take a jelly-fish and break it up, we have not many jelly-fishes, but no jelly-fish. If we take a flower and tear it to shreds, we have not several flowers, but no flower. It is true that there are animals and plants which may be subdivided without losing their vitality. A familiar example is the common earthworm; but even in respect to these there is a limit to the subdivision possible without extinguishing the vital principle.

This essential quality is superior in a certain degree to what are called the laws of matter. The lifting power of vegetation is well-known. Not only does a living plant lift inert matter in defiance of the laws of gravity, but it can lift relatively heavy objects which rest upon it. We all know that the growth of vegetation will crack pavements and even raise heavy buildings. Life enables our tall fir trees to carry moisture from their roots to their topmost twigs; kill the tree, and the laws of inanimate nature will only raise the moisture a few inches from the ground. This essential quality escapes identification as completely as does the attraction of gravitation. We only know it is because we know it must be in order to account for things which we know exist. To show that it escapes identification it is only necessary to say that no examination can tell why one seed will germinate and another will not. It may be possible for an expert to tell, within certain limits, if a specific seed is fertile; but he cannot tell why it is fertile. The essential quality of life eludes detection. And yet we know that there is a "hiding of power" in the base of the leaves of a fir-tree which renders possible the rearing of a mighty tree, in whose up-building the forces of inanimate nature are defied and made subservient. The individual jelly-fish is an entity; so is the fir tree; so is the lichen, clinging closely to the rock; so is man, who examines and studies them all, and endeavors to discover wherein he and they are different from the rocks, the metals, the air and the waters of the sea.

Is there any difference between this essential quality as exemplified in the various form of living things? Is there a vegetable life and an animal life? Is there a difference between human life and other life? These questions are hard to answer. If we take what are called the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life, it is often exceedingly difficult to distinguish between them. There are some living organisms which cannot be definitely assigned either to the animal or vegetable kingdom. It may be that the essential quality, which we call life, is identical in both kingdoms. Spencer, and many other philosophers, have suggested that this quality may be inherent in matter, and if we accept the theory of evolution in its entirety, we must suppose that in the original chaos, from which the worlds were evolved, there was present this quality, which in the process of time was segregated from the mass and centred in one or more specific particles of matter. Let us in imagination go back to the time when the first land appeared above the waters and the first living thing, animal or plant or whatever it might have been, appeared. If life was inherent in matter there must of necessity have been at one time the first living thing. Now, if we accept this theory, we are driven to accept one of two conclusions. Either in this first one living thing all the essential vitalizing quality was concentrated, or else only a minute portion of it was there concentrated, and the remainder was available and some of it must now be available for the creation of new organisms. The evolutionist seems forced to accept the first of these alternatives and concede that from this primeval organism, which did little more than live, everything that has life has come. The latter alternative precludes, the theory, which Spencer thought he perceived to be tenable, namely that life was inherent in matter.

If the first alternative is accepted, then we are all descendants, in a sense, of the primeval plant or animal, which uncounted centuries ago clung to the sides of the Laurentian rocks, while yet the ocean was warm with the heat of a slowly cooling world. The vital spark which scarcely flickered in that humble organism has grown in power and greatness and has proved sufficient to cover the earth and store the sea with countless forms of life during countless centuries. If this is so, life is capable of indefinite expansion, and if it is capable of indefinite expansion it must be omnipotent. To claim that matter possesses the quality of omnipotence seems a contradiction in terms. Hence we seemed forced to the conclusion that life is not an inherent quality of matter, but is derived from a source external to it. If we accept the second alternative, and assume that the primeval organism only assimilated a minute particle of the essential quality of life, such of the remainder as has not been since assimilated must await assimilation, and as its existence, when assimilated, cannot be detected, as we have seen in the case of seeds, so we have no right to assume that it is a property of matter any more than we have the right to assume that the attraction of gravitation is a property of matter. If we are surrounded with unassimilated vitalizing energy, which is capable of dominating all things, given time enough for its operation, then this quality is both omnipotent and omnipresent.

The marvellous manner in which this vitalizing quality adapts itself to all environments needs no elaboration. If it is self-acting, that is if in adapting itself to all possible conditions, it is influenced by no power external to itself, it possesses a quality which cannot be distinguished from omniscience. Therefore, if life, that is the essential quality of active individual existence, is omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient, and operates by reason of its own inherent energy, it fulfills the definition of the divine, except so far as the spiritual side of the Universe is concerned. The argument made above takes no account of the personal side of living creatures, but only of their existence as individuals. The suggestion of this article is that physical life, when closely analyzed, seems to render absolutely necessary the hypothesis that there is external to and independent of matter a power which possesses the three attributes claimed for divinity, namely, omnipotence, omnipresence and omniscience. At this point it seems as if argument must stop, because it can go no further. Mankind is as unable now, as in the days of Job, by searching to find out God, but perhaps what is said above may lead some to realize that the Universe is inexplicable upon

any other theory than what one of the writers of the last century rejected with contempt as "the hypothesis of a Creator." If any reader, who has followed this argument so far, will turn to Job xxxviii, and read from the beginning of that chapter to the close of the 6th verse of chapter xlii, he will find the thought above expressed brought by vivid references to natural phenomena, and expressed in language which has no equal in all literature for strength and beauty. The arguments of these chapters is not philosophical, but rather a confutation of natural phenomena of the principles of an atheistic philosophy.

THRASYMENE AND CANNÆ

When the Romans extended their sway over Southern Italy they came into conflict with the Carthaginians, who had colonies there, and had taken possession of Sicily. This was in 264 B.C., and the war known as the First Punic War arose which lasted until 241 B.C., when the Romans gained so complete a naval victory that the Carthaginians not only abandoned Italy, but surrendered Sicily and also the islands of Sardinia and Corsica, which they had possessed for more than three hundred years. This defeat rankled in the breast of the Carthaginians, and even the great success which attended their expeditions to Spain proved no compensation. The operations in Spain were conducted by Hamilcar, who must not be confused with the other Hamilcar who suffered the terrible defeat at the hands of the Sicilians at Himera, at the time of the great naval fight at Salamis. Hamilcar's hatred of Rome was such that he caused his son Hannibal to swear upon the altar of Moloch that he would never rest until he had overthrown the Italian city. In 241 B.C., Hannibal, then twenty-one years of age, resolved to begin the mission to which his father had consecrated him. The death of Hasdrubal left him in command of the forces in New Carthage, now Cartagena, in Spain, and he lost no time in preparing for an invasion of Italy and the capture of Rome. The greatness of his plans will be realized when we recall that he contemplated a march northward through Spain, where his advance would be contested by hostile tribes, across the Pyrenees into Gaul, a detour north to avoid the Roman forces at what is now Marseilles, the crossing of the great river Loire, the crossing of the Alps, the overthrow of the Roman forces in Northern Italy and the crossing of the Apennines. It was a herculean task, and the measure of success which attended it places Hannibal in the foremost rank of military leaders. He left New Carthage in 218 B.C., with 90,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry, besides a great many elephants and other animals for transport purposes. He fought his way northward, always successful, and yet making great losses, and finding himself compelled to leave garrisons behind to hold the conquests that he had made. In that way his army was greatly reduced, and although his progress through Gaul was unopposed, he arrived at the foot of the Alps with only 28,000 men. It is not certain by what route he crossed these mountains, some investigators claiming the evidence to be in favor of the Cenis pass and others holding for the little St. Bernard. The story of this wonderful feat is preserved only in Roman annals. The Carthaginian account of it has not been preserved. What follows is summarized from Livy, who wrote, in the first century after Christ.

The scene presented by the mountains was one that might have well daunted the most courageous leader. "The snows almost mingling with the skies, the shapeless huts on the cliffs, the cattle and beasts of burden withered by the cold, the men unshorn and wildly dressed, all things, animate and inanimate, stiffened by frost" made up a combination that was full of terror to the soldiers from more favored lands. The mountaineers hovered on the flank of the enemy "occasioning great fright and havoc." Before such tremendous obstacles Hannibal paused, but learning that the mountaineers only guarded the pass during the day, he sent an advance guard during the night to take possession of all the vantage points, and the following day advanced with his whole army. The mountaineers were, however, undismayed at the strategy of the Carthaginians, and made a fierce attack upon them, and "occasioned a great loss both of men and baggage of every description, and as the pass on both sides was broken and precipitous this tumult threw many down to an immense depth, some even of the armed men; but the beasts of burden with their loads were rolled down like the fall of some vast fabric." Nevertheless Hannibal pressed onward and reached a beautiful valley where there was an abundance of grass and corn, and here he rested for three days. When the advance was resumed the whole army was well-nigh destroyed by a sudden attack of the mountaineers in a narrow defile, and, apparently, if it had not been for the terror inspired by the elephants, which formed the vanguard, the expedition might have ended then and there. After a dreary march "through trackless places" on the ninth day the summit of the Alps was reached, where a halt of two days was made amid a terrific snow storm. "Languor and despair were on all faces," but Hannibal, rising to the emergency, assembled his men on an eminence, and pointing out to them the plains of Italy in the distance told them that they had surmounted not only the ramparts of Italy but those of Rome itself, and then gave the order to descend.

The Carthaginian general expected that the descent would be much less difficult than the ascent, but in this he was mistaken, for the road was very precipitous and narrow. "They then came to a rock much more narrow and formed of such perpendicular ledges that a light-armed soldier, carefully making the attempt, and clinging with his hands to the bushes and roots around, could with difficulty lower himself down. The ground, even before very steep by nature, had been broken by a recent falling away of the earth into a precipice of nearly a thousand feet in depth. Here when the cavalry had halted, as if at the end of their journey, it is announced to Hannibal, wondering what obstructed the march, that the rock was impassable."

Efforts were made to find a path around this precipice, but to no avail. The snow was deep and beneath it was a layer of ice through which the animals broke, and many of them were held there as if in a trap. Failing to find a way out, camp was pitched, and Hannibal resorted to an expedient the account of which has been a subject of much speculation ever since. "The soldiers being then set to make a way down the cliff, by which alone a passage could be expected, and it being necessary that they should cut through the rocks, having felled and lopped a great number of large trees which grew around, they made a huge pile of large timber; and as soon as a strong wind, fit for exciting the flames, arose, they set fire to it, and pouring vinegar upon the heated stones, they render them soft and crumbling. They then open a road through the incandescent rock with iron tools and reduce the grades to moderate windings, so that not only the draft animals but the elephants can also be brought down." Four days were needed to overcome this obstruction, and the animals nearly perished for lack of food, but thereafter the route was easy amid grassy knolls and fertile fields. Thus was accomplished what was undoubtedly one of the most astounding feats ever attempted by an army. The story of the battles of Thrasymene and Cannæ, which followed this wonderful invasion, must be reserved until next Sunday.

The Birth of the Nations

VII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE MEXICANS

I. The Aztecs. II. The Tezcucans.

It is difficult to perceive in the Mexican of today the characteristics that made his ancestors great. The lofty bearing, the conscious pride that fired the eagle eye, the timeless strength that gave grace to the limbs of those old-time Aztec ancestors are gone. In the place of those qualities that distinguished the early Mexicans we now see in the handful of native people, a disposition comparatively docile, all pride of race gone, and in its stead a humble readiness to accept what little has been left to them from what once was all their own. They are a conquered and a dying race.

And yet only a few hundred years ago there existed in that wonderful country of varied clime and scene and marvelous productiveness a civilization that has been likened to that of the Egyptians at the time of the building of the pyramids, or that which marked by its enlightenment the reign of Alfred the Great of England. It seems incredible to us that the native American Indians could be capable of even appreciating the arts and refinements consequent upon all civilized effort. But to read that they not only enjoyed the fruits of enlightenment, but were the originators of their own wonderful system of laws, relating to politics and morality, the architects of their own palaces, the self-taught cultivators of the soil, expert miners and mineralogists, in short a race full of ambition and hope and wonderful capabilities, mental, moral and physical, is almost past our belief.

Just what was the origin of the primitive people who inhabited Mexico would be impossible to say. Some chroniclers tell us that they migrated in the first place from the coast of Asia, and there have been historians who claim that they were the remnants of the lost tribes of Israel. Geologists assert that long before the time of the Aztecs, there flourished a race in this country quite as advanced in civilization as the later tribes, a race that fulfilled its destiny and died out, leaving only faint traces behind in geological and architectural remains. But according to the hieroglyphic records, the picture-writing of the Aztecs themselves, they migrated from some place far northwards, a place for which they have no name and at a time the exact date of which has been forgotten. Authentic history dates from the year 648, A.D. when the Toltecs arrived in Mexico, and farther back than this we find ourselves in the realm of uncertainty. The Toltecs remained in the country for four hundred years after which time they completely disappeared. Old legends credit this mysterious vanishing to supernatural agency, but history tells us that the Toltecs were killed off by pestilence, famine and unsuccessful wars.

It was towards the beginning of the 13th century that the Aztecs and Tezcucans appeared. The story of the founding of Mexico is as follows. The new tribes had passed many months in wandering over the country and had met with many and fearful adventures, continually being forced to shift their quarters from one spot to another. Finally halting one day on the borders of the principal lake they beheld an auspicious omen. An eagle flying in from the sea, poised himself upon the stem of a prickly pear in front of the assembled people, spreading his broad wings and looking down upon them while he held a writhing serpent in his talons. The Aztecs decided at once that the spot indicated by the alighting of the eagle should be the site of their future city of Mexico. In the flag of the Mexican republic today may be seen the device of the serpent and the cactus, commemorating the old legend.

There is no more interesting reading in history than the story of the early civilization of Mexico and Peru. Our imaginations are dazzled by gorgeous descriptions of cities and palaces, in the decoration of which gold and silver and the most precious jewels played an important part. In the courts of the kings and in the temples of the priests were wonderful hangings of tapestries made from the hairs of different animals woven together with rings of gold, and canopies composed of the brilliant plumage of tropical birds embellished with hundreds of rare stones. The king's thrones were of pure gold ornamented with marvelous carvings. The wisdom displayed in the laws of these people is truly astonishing to us, who have learned to look with a contempt that is perhaps unfair upon the American Indians. When we take everything into consideration the life led by the Aztecs was very moral. Death was made the punishment for nearly every serious offence, even intemperance among the young being visited with this penalty as were likewise thieving, adultery and murder. Marriage among them was a very solemn institution and divorce difficult to obtain.

The women were said by the Spaniards to be very pretty, with wonderful dark eyes. They wore strings of jewels and wreaths of flowers in their long dark hair. Little seems to have been expected of them by their husbands except to look their best at all times, and to employ their spare hours in the occupations of spinning or embroidery. On the occasions of any social entertainment they always took a prominent part, and vied with one another in the splendour and costliness of these functions. The banqueting halls at such times were strewn with flowers, and scented with the rarest perfumes, while the tables at which the guests sat were laden with dishes of silver and gold, finely chased, and spoons and other utensils of tortoiseshell. They used cotton napkins and perfumed ablutions before and after the meal. The viands were many and varied, turkey being a favorite dish and vegetables of every kind. They drank a sort of chocolate flavored with vanilla, and after the conclusion of the banquet the young people danced to the music of various instruments and their own plaintive chanting. When the entertainment came to an end gifts were distributed among the guests.

The Aztec religion consisted of the worship of a Supreme Being, and numerous lesser gods. They addressed the Creator in much the same terms as we employ in our prayers today. "The God by whom we live." "Omnipresent, that knoweth all thoughts, that giveth all gifts." "Invisible, incorporeal, one God of perfect perfection and purity." "Under whose wings we find repose and a sure defence." The country was covered with temples devoted to the worship of the lesser deities, but they did not consider any building that they might make of sufficient merit to be used as a temple to the Supreme God. The Aztecs in naming their children sprinkled their foreheads and bosoms with water praying that "the Lord would permit the holy drops to wash away the sin that was given to the infant at the foundation of the world so that the child might be born anew."

Agriculture with the Aztecs was in an advanced state. The ground was irrigated by canals, and there were very severe penalties imposed for cutting away the timber. Every available bit of land was cultivated, and fruits and vegetables grew in abundance, but the "miracle of nature" was the great Mexican aloe or maguey, whose clustering pyramids of flowers were seen sprinkled over many an acre of the tablelands. Paper was made from its leaves, a fermented liquor, of its juice, its leaves were used as a thatch for the poorer dwellings. Materials coarse and fine

were manufactured from its fibres, pins and needles from its thorns, and its roots converted into many an edible dish.

All indigenous plants and flowers the Aztecs had systematically catalogued and specimens of each placed in nurseries that experts might the better study their habits and varieties. Not only were they familiar with the vegetable products of the country, but they were thoroughly acquainted with the natural resources of the kingdom. They mined for silver, lead, tin, copper and gold, and manufactured from tin and copper a sort of bronze which they converted into knives for carving.

They were remarkably clever at sculpture, and the foundation of the cathedral in the great square of Mexico is said to be composed entirely of carved images. Indeed every excavation made in this part of the country brings to light these ancient works of art.

"In short," writes Prescott, "the Aztec character was perfectly original and unique. It was made up of incongruities apparently irreconcilable. It blended into one the marked peculiarities of different nations, not only of the same phase of civilization, but as far removed from one another as the extremes of barbarism and refinement. It may find a fitting parallel in their own wonderful climate, capable of producing on a few square leagues of surface, the boundless variety of vegetable forms which belong to the frozen regions of the north, the temperate zone of Europe and the burning skies of Arabia and Hindustan."

WITH THE POETS

A Farewell

Forget me, and remember me, O heart!
Forget me for the dear delight of days
We walked together down fair, fragrant ways;
Remember me for that I now depart.

For that I give our one sure hour of bliss
In barter for the distant promised peace,
Leave joy, for hope that joy may ne'er decrease—
Reluctant heart, forget me not for this.

So may we, when no vesture of the elod
Between our spirits makes the need of bars,
Together watch the gold beads of the stars
Slip through the fingers of our patient God.
—Charles L. O'Donnell in Lippincott's.

Ik Marvel

Oh, Peerless Dreamer, can it be
That thou art numbered with the dead,
That soon ripe grasses of the field
Shall wave above thine honored head;
That friends about thy crackling hearth
No more shall taste thy rustic cheer?
The room is dark, the fire is cold,
And thou art silent on thy bier.

Yet, Strong Enchanter of the Hearth,
To us thou never canst expire.
Oh, when our inward light is low,
We'll gather 'round thy beech-wood fire,
To dream amid thy rods and books
Of wider times and larger men,
Till, heartened by thy sympathy,
We buckle on our arms again.
—James Lawler

After the Quarrel

We leaped upon the battle-field,
And struck our verbal blows,
And neither you nor I would yield,
Once friends, now deadly foes.

We fought the fight, then o'er the grave
Of that which we had slain
We two clasped hands and strove to save
Some shred of love—in vain!

For the pale ghost of that "e slow
Rose up in all its might;
You killed the faith I had in you,
I lost your trust that night.

And something stalks between us now:
I look in your sad eyes,
You see the wound upon my brow—
Poor fools, who once were wise!

—By Charles Hanson Towne.

My Bark

God set my bark afloat
Upon life's morning sea,
And gave for captain, Hope,
To sail my bark for me.

We voyage past rock and reef,
By tide winds blown afar
Beneath the ancient sun,
Beneath the steadfast star.

We coast by phantom shores,
We gaze at mirage dreams;
We plow through wild wastes lit
By phosphorescent gleams.

And still we tack and drive,
And still, though waves o'erwhelm,
I'm cabined with Content
For Hope is at the helm.

And through his guidance staunch
I feel, at God's decree,
Fair haven I shall find
Beyond life's sunset sea.

—Clinton Sclander.

"In the Old Lion's Den"

Under the title "In the Old Lion's Den." "Punch" this week, addresses a pointed series of verses to Mr. Winston Churchill, on the subject of his speech at Birmingham. The verses are as follows:—

Stout fellow! Sportsman unaffaired,
Who with a courage fine and rare
Stopped forth and said: "I am come to beard
The Lion in his native lair!"
(Knowing full well the Lion wasn't there.)

Somewhere, you knew, far off he lies,
Stretching his warm limbs in the sun,
Watching with grave and patient eyes
The slow hours pass him one by one,
Loath to believe his fighting days are done.

So you were safe enough from him;
And, since his heart has lost its heat,
You'll get no answer, straight and grim,
Such as of old was wont to greet
Who assailed him, being indiscreet.

Sharp lessons you've already learned,
Things that deserters got to know,
Though scarce your party-coat was turned
And payment taken, when the blow
Fell from the hand of Fate that struck him low

And now, while decent lips are dumb,
And ancient fangs in shadow fade,
Flushed with your office-spells you come—
Price of disloyalty earned and paid—
And cast at him the name of renegade!

"No generous motive marked his schemes?"
Have you forgotten, past all trace,
Dazed with your own ambitious dreams,
How he surrendered power and place
So best to serve his loved Imperial race?

Enough! For him, he cannot need
Our poor defence to guard his fame;
And as for you, you'll have your meed—
The swift and sure recoil of shame,
The wound of weapons turning whence they came.
—O. S.

THE STORY TELLER

Two colored sisters, living in a suburban town, met on the street one day, and Sister Washington, who had recently joined the church, was describing her experiences.

"Deed, Mrs. Johnsing, I've jined the Baptist church, but I couldn't do all the jining, 'cause they had to take me to the city church to baptize me. You know there ain't no pool-room in the church 'ere."

A Very Great Queen

An amusing story is told in M.A.P. of a visit which the Archbishop of Canterbury recently paid to a certain Sunday school. For a few minutes Dr. Davidson took in hand a class of small girls who were going over the story of Solomon. "Now," he asked, "who was the great queen who traveled so many miles and miles to see the king?" No one answered. "Why, you all know. The queen who came to see the king?" Still no one seemed to remember. "You do know, I am sure," persisted Dr. Davidson. "The name begins with S.; and she was a very great queen." Just then a little hand shot up, and a shrill voice cried, "Please, I know, the Queen of Spades."

Where the "Good 'Uns" Were

One of the mottoes which, though good, are rarely applied, is "A place for everything and everything in its place." There is a certain London cab-driver who seems to think that affairs are ordered after this pattern. As he swung down the Strand, an American sitting beside him asked him to point out the points of interest.

"Right, you are, sir!" agreed the driver, touching his hat. "There's Luggit 'ill, where they 'aug 'em."

A little later, "There's Parliament 'ouses, where they make the laws wot does it, across the way. An' there's Westminster Abbey, where they buried the good 'uns wot didn't get 'anged!'"

Three Telegrams

One afternoon a young woman stepped up to the telegraph counter in a department store, and in a trembling voice asked for a supply of blanks. She wrote a message on one blank; which she immediately tore in halves; then a second message was written out that was treated in the same way; finally a third was finished; and this she handed to the operator with a feverish request that it be "rushed." When the message had gone on the wire and the sender had departed, the operator read the other two for her own amusement. The first ran: "All at an end. Have no wish to see you again." "Do not write or try to see me any more," was the tenor of the second message. The third was to the effect: "Come at once. Take next train if possible. Answer."

Riley on True Greatness

James Whitcomb Riley is evidently no believer in the greatness or enduring quality of modern literature. Some time ago a friend was talking to him about the good times that novelists of today have compared with those of the past.

"You modern writers don't work so hard," he said, "and you are paid 20 times as much as you ought to be."

Mr. Riley gently shook his head. "You labor under a misapprehension, my boy," he said. "The chief difference between the old authors and those of today is simply this: They died and their works live; our works die and we live—as best we can."—Judge.

The Brute.

"You say your husband throws things at you?" asked the lawyer to whom the injured wife appealed for help.

"Frequently," replied the lady.

"Plates?" queried the counsellor.

"Oh, no; nothing like that," said the suffering woman.

"Books, or pieces of bric-a-brac?" persisted the lawyer.

"Not he; he's too economical for that," sniffed the lady.

"You surely don't mean that he throws flatirons at you?" demanded the lawyer.

"No, indeed," sobbed the client.

"Then what?" said the lawyer, pressing her for an answer.

"Oh, he's always throwing the pies his mother used to make in my face," said the lady.

Knox On Impudence

Philander C. Knox, the prospective secretary of state of the United States, talked at a reception at Valley Forge of an impudent politician.

"The impudence with which he demands his favors," said Mr. Knox, "reminds me of that of young John Gains, a Brownsville boy."

"One winter day the skating was good and a game of hockey was proposed. John Gains, his skates over his arm, rang the bell of one of our oldest inhabitants, an 1812 veteran with a wooden leg.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, "but are you going out today?"

"No, I believe not," replied the veteran, kindly.

"Why do you ask, my son?"

"Because if you are not," said John Gains, "I'd like to borrow your wooden leg to play hockey with."

—Cleveland Leader.

Surely Not So Soon

A judge in North Carolina was sentencing a big, loose-jointed negro who had been convicted of murdering another negro.

"By George, Barley," his honor said, "you have been found by a jury of twelve men tried and true to be guilty of murder in the first degree, for having killed, in cold blood, Moses Stashkhome, and it is the sentence of this court on the tenth day of August the sheriff of Polk County take you to a place near the county jail and there hang you by the neck until you are dead, dead, dead! And may God have mercy on your soul. Have you anything to say for yourself?"

The negro shifted from one foot to the other and twisted and untwisted the old felt hat he held in his hands. All eyes in the court-room were upon him. Finally, rolling his eyes up at the judge, he said: "Look y'here, judge, you-all don't mean this, comin' August, does you?"

Getting Even

The other day a man walked into a barber's shop, deposited upon a table a number of articles which he took from a satchel, and arranged them with artistic care.

"This is pomade," said the visitor.

"I am well supplied," said the barber.

"This is bear's grease."

"I am full up with bear's grease."

"Here is some fine bay rum."

"Don't doubt it, but I make my own bay rum and put on foreign labels. Nobody knows the difference."

"Here is some patent cosmetic for the mustache."

"I know it is for the mustache, also for the whiskers, and all that, but I'm thoroughly stocked and reeking with cosmetic at present."

"Here are an electric brush, a duplex, elliptic hair dye, lavender water, and a patent face powder."

"I don't want any of them."

"Then why do you ask me to buy them?"

"I did not ask you to buy them. Did I say anything to you about buying them?"

"Come to think of it, you didn't."

"I did not come here to sell anything. I only wish to let you know that I possess all the toilet articles that a gentleman has any business with. Now give me an easy shave without asking me to buy anything."

FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE"

DOUTBLESS all languages have their shades and variations, their expressions, which change just as the fashion decrees, and certainly ours is no exception. Certain words come into use, they acquire a special meaning and are on everyone's lips. Time often quite a little time—passes, and these self-same words and expressions become out-of-date and vulgar, and to use them argues oneself unobservant, or ignorant. For instance, who now talks of "beaux" or "masher," or calls a girl a "young lady," or speaks of "going to town" meaning London? Our grandmothers always spoke of their husbands by their surnames, tout court; "Drummond is out," or "I am expecting Fraser back directly." I know some old-fashioned people who still do this if they do not put Mr. before the name. To speak of their spouse by his Christian name, or to say "My husband" would seem too informal, it appears, in their eyes.

Then again, there are certain ways of pronouncing words, or using words and expressions in the wrong connection, which have not the hall-mark of polite society. These shades of meaning are often difficult to explain, though the cultivated ear never fails to grasp them. They are as difficult to understand, or adopt, and as tell-tale as was the Shibboleth of old. "Girl" is one of these words. To pronounce it as it is written, or as "gurl" is fatal. "Vase" is another. These words are veritable pitfalls. So is the use, or misuse, of the words "lady" or "gentleman." No gentleman would describe another as a "pleasant gentleman" though he might say, "Did you meet a lady in the hall?" but "I met a very nice woman," not a "nice lady," would be right. Again, "Do you see that lady? She is my cousin," is correct, but "That man, he is my cousin," is not.

In fact, it is really difficult to lay down hard and fast rules in this matter; it is a case of instinct, like getting one's genders in French!

Of course, when speaking to servants or one's social inferiors it is correct to say "lady" or "gentleman."

To me, a terrible vulgarism—which I have heard used by people who ought to know better—is to speak of "my man" or "my girl" meaning "my fiancé," even "my young man," which is bad enough, is better, "my gentleman friend," or "my lady friend," are acceptable.

Some people never seem to be able to distinguish between the active and the passive form of the verb "to lie down." "I must go to lay down," they say, or, "It is laying on your bed," whereas you lay a thing down, but you "lie" down. Another error of the same kind, which I have heard made—out of carelessness, rather than out of ignorance—is to talk of "riding" in a carriage or omnibus, instead, of course, of "driving."

Before bringing this short list of colloquial errors—which by the way, are largely supplied—a close, I must touch on a terrible habit than which I know none more irritating to the unhappy victim: I mean the incessant repetition of one's name. "Yes, Mrs. Smith, I am so glad to meet you, because I hoped to persuade you, Mrs. Smith, to come to dinner on Thursday, Mrs. Smith. Not a party you know, Mrs. Smith, just the family, Mrs. Smith," and so on, ad nauseam.

Doubtless, with some people, this is a nervous habit, and, if it is one which should be got rid of as soon as possible, for nothing gives a more common, underbred impression than to be continually repeating the name of the person one is speaking to; in fact, as a rule, it is quite unnecessary to mention it at all, except, possibly to attract their attention should one be speaking to someone at a little distance.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

There is no doubt that the hat at last is growing beautifully less. Even the most elaborate and close, I must touch on a terrible habit than which I know none more irritating to the unhappy victim: I mean the incessant repetition of one's name. "Yes, Mrs. Smith, I am so glad to meet you, because I hoped to persuade you, Mrs. Smith, to come to dinner on Thursday, Mrs. Smith. Not a party you know, Mrs. Smith, just the family, Mrs. Smith," and so on, ad nauseam.

The helmet shaped toques become some people extremely well, but on others they have a most disastrous effect. I confess that I do dislike a common hat, and would rather economize in other ways, for it always seems to me that it is the hat and the gloves and the other little incidentals which make our attire, a good feather, for example, is a true friend, which can be picked out of one hat and planted into another, submitting to a change of residence in a most amiable manner, and it is well to remember that it is a mistake to have one's feathers cleaned or curled more often than is absolutely necessary. At the same time it is consoling to know that good results can be achieved with a small expenditure. Almost any of the shops will cover a shap in gross grain or ottoman silk, and it one has a knack of putting in a feather or a wreath of large silk or velvet flowers, quite a smart looking chapeau is within the reach of us all. Yet there are people who could no more make a bow than invent a flying machine. Their bows are always sad specimens which look as though they had been sat upon before being used, and other women could no more easily set in a bandeau or line up the brim of a hat.

People seem to have settled down to wearing quite modest kinds of veils and large double-width net veils are worn, principally voluminous trimmed editions, though used by the elderly lady are no longer affected by the younger members of society. Colored nets are to be seen about a good deal; a purple hat, for example, is infinitely smarter when worn with a veil of mar.

The present mode is more than ever for the tall and slim, and the more advanced fashion plates strike terror to the heart of the woman of average figure. When nature has been liberal, or the growth of years has imparted a comfortable figure the modes of the moment seem almost impossible, and the matron of middle age feels that her lot is to be quite out of date. If she be short of stature, too, she is in despair. I propose to give a few hints entirely for her benefit.

Firstly, as to gowns for smart wear, I would suggest the Directoire cut with moderations. The skirt tightly and straightly cut, but not straining round the figure, and with little extensions or inlet pleats at the bottom of the front to prevent the skirt drawing in to the knees. The waistline or the absence of it is of the utmost importance and only in front should it be even suggested. Just at the centre the length may be normal, and from thence it gradually curves upwards until it is quite three inches above its usual place, and forms a point, two points, or a square tab—in fact, is arranged with some definite finish, completed by grouped buttons, a bow, or flat rosettes. The skirt should be long and close fitting with a comfortable elbow and the top not too small. A tight armhole and sleeve strained round the arm

adds to the size, but a short, loose epaulette, falling quite limp, is most becoming and veils the thickest part of the arm. Where there is no conspicuous enlargement, a close fitting sleeve slightly pulled over the shoulder and sloped faintly high is better still.

As for the outer wraps, avoid mantles of the voluminous type, and try a long straight cut coat, the skirt portion scanty, but opened at the sides, and trimmed in some fashion at the opening. Have the sleeves fairly small at the top, without gathers or pleats, but springing out from the elbow, and the width increased by some species of decoration. The under arm may be gracefully curved but not drawn in to the waist, and both front, shoulders and neck kept quite flat, and without revers, collars and neck-band.

A short woman should wear this coat barely of three-quarter length; the taller sister may have it much longer. Skirt trimmings, with the ends fastened only to the bust line, reduce the size, and so do perfectly flat bretelles, if drawn closely and slightly graduated in width. Waistcoats and vest pieces should be avoided, also fussy frills, but handsome trimmings of braid, with pendant balls and tassels are charming, or pointed tabs of braid or velvet with buttons or tasselled grolots.

THE SHORT CUT

We used to write in our copy-books, we of a generation, that learned to write on what was left of the old writing-master's system, that "Procrastination is the thief of time." Some of us had a very hazy idea as to whether this Procrastination was a person or thing. We generally stopped at regarding it as a long word that was exceedingly difficult to copy correctly, but looked very imposing when it was "writ fair" with a grand and curling capital "P."

Sometimes, since we have grown up and the proverb has come back to us, we have felt a sneaking tenderness for the thief with the long Latin name. We have wondered whether he really stole more time, in the long run, than Hurry and Speed, who pose as benefactors to the human race.

Of course it is as true as ever it was that successful people in this world are generally those who "do it now," to use an expression of which I am not fond, but when they devote more energy in learning to make "now" come sooner than the "doing" itself, they are only raising the standard of speed at the cost of depreciating the standard of work.

"The one thing felt to be unendurable is delay," said the Primate at Canterbury the other day, and few people would dispute the truth of his Grace's dictum.

In what respect has the modern age improved most remarkably upon its predecessors? Surely in the matter of quick transit. The secrets of science are probed to find some way in which men travel from place to place. The aeroplane is still in the romantic hands of the inventor, of the man who is learning to move rapidly through the air for the sake of the invention for the sake of adding another conquest to the Empire that man has annexed from Nature; but already swarms of busy, nervous, eager human beings see in the airship a new means of gratifying their hurried impatience, a new step to-

A CHINESE BOY ARTIST



Chan Hing, a 13-year-old Chinese boy of Cormorant street, sets aside the time-worn traditions and conventions of Chinese art, and produces, in his own peculiar style, sketches and drawings in the characteristic manner of the Western artist. Although devoid of any training and having no advantages save his native ability, the boy can, with a few deft strokes of his brush on the back of an old lottery ticket or other convenient surface, produce a striking likeness of any cat or dog or man that comes within sketching distance. Illustrating the stories in his school books is another pastime in which he indulges, and the drawing above is one that goes with the fable of the farmer and the fox.

wards the annihilation of distance and of saving time. As if this were not object in itself.

The impatience is moral as well as physical. Learning used to be hard work—aye and slow work too. Mere children had their brains taxed by grammars and gradules the very look of which appals the modern "grown-up." Who would have the patience to learn such stuff now? School books are made attractive and easy, instead of wrestling with the unexplained, the modern school-boy reads a note, which is a short cut to the same goal. Oh! these short cuts. One finds them temptingly offered everywhere—in business, in art, even in religion. Why go round by the road? It takes so much longer it is so dreary; the fact that the road is discipline does not matter to the impatient.

We often hear it said of Greek and Latin now that they are no use, as if the effort of overcoming these languages were not in itself of use. Where is the training for the character and the discipline for the mind now-a-days? It is impossible to put back the clock. Speed is relative, and when we are all travelling by motors no one is going fast. But without attempting the impossible, as regards physics, one may well endeavor to fight against the temptation of being meaninglessly impatient. The important point, after all, is not to travel to a place quickly, but to do something that is worth while when you are there.

It is very tempting to be told of short cuts to learning, to the solution of perplexing social problems, to success in art, but what if following them means degeneration? You can now reach the top of the Rigi by a light railway, but to take advantage of it does not make you an expert mountaineer! There are some delays, not spent idly in apathy, but in stern if unrecognized toil, which are better than any advance. There are some well-fought defeats, taken with patience and fortitude, which are better than easy victories of short cuts, the short cut through a field may lead you into mud on any day—the short cut in life may lead you into traps, which if you had gone round by the road you would never have fallen into.

DELIGHTFUL MENUS FOR THE BUFFET SUPPER.

There are so many occasions on which it is impossible to arrange for a sit-down supper, and it becomes necessary to provide only those dishes that can be eaten with a spoon or fork, that I propose giving this week a few hints on a dainty menu for such functions.

These suppers vary considerably, from the meal consisting of sandwiches and little cakes, to that at which hot soup and elaborate savouries and sweets make their appearance. For the ordinary little card-party say 16 to 12 persons it is really very un-

necessary to give very much in the way of refreshments. Coffee should be offered on arrival, and the supper menu might be as follows:

Clear Soup in Cups
Fete Gras Sandwiches Potted Chicken Sandwiches
Muscovade Fingers
Compote of Fruit, Pottis Fours
Cakes, Chocolates
Lemonade, Hock, Whiskey and Soda

If a rather more elaborate meal is considered necessary, one or two more sweets could be added. For a large party—a dance, musicale or cards—the following menu would be suitable for one hundred and fifty persons.

Clear Soup in Cups
Mousse of Lobster, Oyster Patties
Little Souffles of Ham, Timbale of Chicken
Darioles of Fete Gras, Turkey Cutlets in Aspic
Sandwiches, Stuffed Rolls
Chocolates Souffle, Fruit Jelly
Fruit Salad
Pears a la Princesse, Chestnut Cream
Peach Salad, Water Charlotte
Bon-bons, Fruit, Chocolates
Cakes

Champagne, Claret Cup, Whiskey and Soda, Lemonade

An excellent way of serving the soup and one which ensures that it shall be hot, is to place it in perfectly clean tea-urn, or if one of these is not to hand, have it made very hot and then poured into a large earthenware fireproof marmite, which has been heated through and through. These marmites are excellent both for parties and the ordinary home dinner, where the soup is only too often spoiled by being served in a half tepid condition.

The rolls for stuffing are made of glazed unsweetened milk bread, either round, finger, or torpedo shaped, and should be very small. Most bakers insist on making the finger rolls about 4-1-2 or 5 inches long, whereas 2-1-2 inches is amply large. The rolls should be hollowed out, crisped in the oven, and then filled with some nice mixture, as the following: Cut some cold chicken into dice, free from skin and gristle, mix it with some well-seasoned mayonnaise sauce. Take some grated ham or tongue and mix it with some whipped cream, and flavour with salt and pepper. Chop some Brazil nuts and mix with mayonnaise sauce. Cut julienne strips of cold game, chicken, ham and tongue and mix with well-seasoned mayonnaise or whipped cream. A trifling amount of flavoured scrambled egg, the inside of the roll having been previously spread with potted ham is very nice, and you can also spread the inside of the roll thickly with potted anchovy and fill with shred lettuce or cress. One can go on like this, ad infinitum, it is so easy to think of nice stuffings for these rolls, one more I might mention is also very good. Take some prawns, take off the heads and tails and skin them, then mince very finely and mix with well-flavoured mayonnaise sauce; mix with these some finely chopped endive, or if this is unobtainable use ordinary lettuce, and fill the rolls with this mixture. Serve in silver dishes on lace papers and garnish with parsley and cress.

The compote of fruit in the first menu is always a popular dish and may be made as follows:—Slice six bananas with a silver knife and divide four oranges and four Japanese oranges into sections free



The peach salad is a very simple but most popular dish. Use bottled peaches, slice them with a silver knife, arrange in a bowl and strain over them enough boiling syrup to nearly cover. Use the syrup of the fruit with sugar and water to make up the quantity and flavor with one wineglassful of brandy and two glasses of sherry.

For the Princess pears use bottled pears; remove the stalks and add stalks of angelica, arrange a two-inch high slice of sponge cake in the dish, spread with red-currant jelly, put the pears on it, and pour the syrup strongly flavored with Kirsch, over it.

The fashionable melon cantaloupe; melon cut open and served with powdered ginger, could also be added to the buffet menu, and would be probably much appreciated.

Regarding the liquors, I forgot to give one which should certainly find a place on the menu, that is Barley Water, this refreshing beverage would go well with the lemonade for those who do not care to take intoxicating liquors.

The claret-cup should be good and nice and strong, while of course it unnecessary to say that the Hock, in the first menu, and the Champagne in the second, should be the very best. Sparkling Hock and sparkling Burgundy are also very suitable, especially where Champagne does not find a place on the menu.

I hope these menus may be of some use to those who anticipate giving any entertainment during the next two days which are left to us before the commencement of Lent or after the season begins anew at Easter tide.

SOCIAL SNARES

Calling and Card Leaving
(Continued.)

Calls are usually paid between the hours of 3 and 5, (that is to say formal calls). There is nothing like so much calling done in these days as was the case 10 years or so ago. Calls are chiefly confined to first calls, and calls on "At Home" days, and to cards left after parties. In the country and in small towns far more calling is done than in London, and it is also less formal and more in the nature of a genuine visit. First calls in London are often nothing more than a card left at the door, the hostess not being asked for, but this custom is not liked in country towns, where it is often done, especially in the season. Calls so made should be returned in like manner and servants should be told to note when the card is so left and tell the mistress.

Other occasions when cards are left without the hostess being asked for are after evening parties, after a wedding reception and large dinner parties. Many people omit this courtesy now-a-days, and, of course, it need not be observed after luncheons or small dinner parties.

Ladies, of course, never return the calls of their men friends, except by showing them some hospitality. The call of an ambassador would, however, be returned, and ladies attending parties at the house of a bachelor would leave cards in the usual way. If the caller is a man of position, and has called on a husband and wife, the husband can return the call, and this applies also to a clergyman's call, though the latter, when he calls without his wife, is only paying a parochial call, and therefore it need not be returned, even by the husband; the wife, of course, would not return it. A point which seems often to prove a puzzling one is the meaning of the turned-down corner of a card. This is a somewhat old-fashioned habit, and implies that the call has been paid personally. Sometimes, too, it is down where there are several ladies in the family, and means the card is left on all of them.

P. P. C. cards, cards of sympathy or congratulation, or kind enquiries, and cards with the date of a party or day at home, in all of which cases visiting cards are used, may be sent by post; also change of address cards. P. P. C. cards are only sent when the sender is leaving the neighborhood, either altogether or for a long period; in the latter case it is usual to write "P. P. C. for six months," or "till October," but it is entirely a matter of choice whether one takes this trouble to inform one's acquaintances of one's movements.

Cards of sympathy or congratulation are returned in like manner, with a visiting card, on which is written, "With many thanks for kind sympathy." It is not usual to have formal visiting cards for those occasions, though one still sees them somewhere.

MODERN-DAY READING

A new era seems to have arrived in which everybody reads, but no one is literary, and few indeed have any love for books. No longer are they treasured as they used to be, made companions of and read and re-read till they are known almost by heart. Magazines in gaudy covers, lie about the tables, and weekly papers on every conceivable subject collect in corners, and are torn up when done with, or sent away to Seamen's missions. Nobody cares enough for them to have them bound to keep, and ten to one they are not worth it. In how many of the houses we enter today can we find anything that can really be called a library? The so-called library is generally the man's "den," where he keeps account books and tobacco, and perhaps one or two books of reference, as dry-as-dust, with no reading whatever in them, and one or two books of another kind not quite so dry! But that is all. It is not being a book-lover to haul stacks of books from the library every morning, glance through them, and then get rid of them. How slight the impression they make! The very names of the characters offend themselves immediately. Nor do we ever get on really affectionate terms with library books. The poor things get scant consideration. They are left out in the garden, have teacups stood upon them (leaving a nasty little ring on the cover) or are held over the fire till warped. "What does it matter, it's only an old library book," Never mind how you treat it. Lending libraries are popular and convenient and have much to answer for. Nothing can make up to a growing family of girls and boys for the want of books that really belong to the house. What is the good to a child of books that disappear just as he is beginning to get interested in them?

"No use to begin that book," says the modern boy or girl, "Mother will send it back next week."

It is the books we grow up with from day to day, and con, and as children will, that really become part of our lives, influencing us for good or ill; generally for good, be it said, for good books predominate, especially in families.

We pity the children who are brought up on nothing but annuals and weeklies, and books written specially for them. Not to have access to the best kind of literature in childhood is a handicap for life. Far better let boys and girls read books above them than below. One of the best educations a child can have, he will pick up for himself, is allowed to browse among the volumes of a good library. Maid and man servant devour novelettes and cheap papers, in the kitchen and out of it; broadwinners are spoiling their eyesight by poring over "the latest intelligence" on their way to work; never in any period of the world's history was there so much reading as there is at the present day. All the same the men and women of the world have left off being literary, and there is no denying that this is a matter for regret for many reasons, for what a lot they miss who never delight in the good old books, so full of life, so human and so enthralling, and how narrow-minded they are apt to become, how ignorant, and how unappreciative of the humor which is to be seen by the observer in the dullest routine of everyday life.

MODERN DAY SAINTS

The making of "sane-saints" has recently been described as one of the aims of modern educators, and there is a great deal in it. The building up of a sound mind in a sound body, however, is, or ought to be, in the first place the work of parents, or their representatives, before what is commonly called education begins, though properly speaking the two are simultaneous. For education really means preparing the child for his life in this world, and begins with the first clothing and its earliest food. Since Nature has not provided the human infant with a covering of fur or feathers, it has to be trained into the habit of wearing clothes, and having its meals at regular intervals. The habit of obedience is most important, and should be firmly established by the time the child is a year old. Then the little child is at least on the road to sanity. Sanity is a good many steps further, but good habits firmly, and so permanently, ingrained in a child's constitution lead a long way towards it.

The difference between right and wrong, and the sequence between cause and effect must be shown in the earliest years, and the showing calls for a vast amount of patience. You cannot teach these things once for all; they must be rubbed in little by little over and over again, unceasingly and untrillingly. Rest and ease simply do not exist for the conscientious mother, or whoever is in her place; but when a child is obedient and has healthy instincts it gives far less trouble to those who have charge of it than when it has been allowed to do as it pleases. Anyone who has studied the ways of the child in the period in any class of life knows that the primary distinctions between right and wrong and between truth and falsehood are very hazy indeed. They are not enough insisted upon or taught as the foundation of all else and children do not develop them naturally any more than they discriminate between their right and left hands.

The trend of modern education is towards the acquisition of knowledge; the equally desirable acquisition of self-control is not taught, nor would it help to the obtaining of any government grant if it were. That kind of teaching depends upon the love and kindness of the teacher but there are no certificates for it.

Greater is he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city, is an observation that should be framed in letters of gold and hung, in a prominent position, in every nursery and schoolroom; it is needed both by the elders and the youngsters. The attainment of even the three Rs should be subordinated to it. It doesn't matter whether Jack or Jenny gains the top of the class; but it does matter that they should be steady and painstaking and do their best.

Sane-Saints need not be pious; indeed, the Saints were never pious in any sense of the word; and they will not be unless judiciously praised either at school or at home. However much they assimilate or learn the attitude to be assumed is that they have done their duty, nothing more, and only what we expect of them. Of course they must not be discouraged, a little real praise, a little gratitude, as it were, goes such a long way and gives so much encouragement.

These counsels may be regarded as counsels of perfection, but they are sound, and, if carried out by those who are themselves sane and have respect for Sainthood, something will have been done towards the right thinking and right acting of the rising generation. Sainthood is the sincerest flattery, and if each unit influences another unit, by example, and perhaps more than one, a good deal will be obtained in the course of time.

The ideal education should aim at laying down broadly the laws of right and wrong which underlie the Creeds. They comprehend duty towards God and neighbor, but the difficulty seems to be putting them into simple head-rock form, so that youthful spirits may absorb them almost unconsciously.

NEW KIND OF SOAP

An English farmer recently went into a restaurant in Liverpool and called for some "bread and cheese."

"What kind would you like, sir?" Inquired the waiter. "Cheshire, Yorkshire, or Gorgonzola?" "Fancy name, that last," said the farmer; "I'll try a bit of that."

He thought it so tasty that he bought a pound, took it home for his wife late at night, and left it for her on the sideboard in the kitchen. Next morning he came in from his before-breakfast round and asked her if she had found the parcel. "Oh, yes," she replied, "I saw it there all right, and very good mottled soap it is, no doubt, when you know how to use it. But I couldn't make it lather very well when I washed the children, and after I'd done they smelled so strong that I've turned 'em out for a breath of fresh air, just to sweeten 'em a bit before they go to school."

Political Souvenirs of Province of Quebec

HAVE tried to be just towards my former opponents, generous towards my enemies and impartial for all," is a sentence in the preface of a work just published by Hon. Charles Langelier, formerly a provincial minister under Mercier and now sheriff of the district of Quebec, whose "political souvenirs from 1878 to 1890" are of general interest, although written from a Liberal standpoint, says the Montreal Gazette.

Beginning by an explanation as to the difficulties under which the Liberal party labored thirty years ago, Mr. Langelier quotes the words of the parish priest of Isle Bizard in the county of Jacques Cartier, when Hon. Rodolphe Laflamme came back for re-election, having accepted office in the Mackenzie government. The priest asked his hearers to remember that two sudden deaths had taken place a short time previous in the parish and wanted to know if they were prepared for the judgment. "And you, too, you may die suddenly, and will you be ready to meet your Judge by voting for the enemies of the Church?" Another witness declared that he had been prevented from making his Easter duties because he voted for the Liberal candidate, and the priest of one of the parishes had declared to an elector of Berthier, "If you want to go to hell here is a fine chance by voting on the Liberal side."

This, however, brought a severe reprimand from a council of bishops at Quebec, including Mgr. Lafleche, as follows: "We greatly regret that you have not observed exactly the direction given by our councils and by the episcopal circulars," while the Bishop of Sherbrooke at the time said: "The cures of Berthier have publicly and scandalously disobeyed the ordinances of the council of bishops." Then the author cites a case of clerical intervention in favor of Sir Hector Langevin in his famous contest with P. A. Tremblay in the county of Charlevoix. One of the parish priests denounced Liberal Catholics as mad wolves who came to throw trouble in the fold, and who proclaim that the Pope, the bishops and the priests have nothing to do with politics, adding: Open your eyes, my brethren, to the abyss into which Catholic Liberalism wishes to drag you," and comparing these people to the devil, who went into the Garden of Eden and tempted our first parents.

This and other cases were brought to the attention of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, and Cardinal Franchi, under date the 18th of May, 1876, wrote to Archbishop Taschereau saying that a remedy to these grave abuses must be applied at once. Mgr. Lafleche, of Three Rivers, also wrote that the Charlevoix priests went too far, but committed no criminal act, neither did they exercise any undue influence. Mr. Langelier claims, however, that in the Langevin-Tremblay election the most violent of all was the parish priest of Bay St. Paul: "I heard him myself declare from the pulpit that Heaven was blue, while Hell was red," and speaking of Liberals, the same priest said they assumed a terrible responsibility before God, for when they were dead their children will be ready to bathe their hands in the blood of priests if ever a religious persecution were to break out in this country.

Speaking of the agitation by certain people who strove to have his brother, the present Sir Francois Langelier, driven from Laval University, the author declares that the chancellor, Mgr. Taschereau, afterwards cardinal, was a just man, and had no desire to mix up in politics, and after hearing the explanation of Mr. Tremblay's advocate, made no effort to remove him from the university. The great champion of Roman Catholicity at that time was no other than Mr. J. Israel Tarte, who violently, in the columns of Le Canadien, demanded Mr. Langelier's expulsion from Laval, because, said Mr. Tarte, he had dared to attack the priests and their religion. When the contested election trial came on Mr. Justice Routhier presided and Mr. Langelier says that, although the learned Judge has long since changed, he at that time was sailing full speed in Ultramontane waters, and, in spite of the evidence that undue influence had been exercised by the cures, he gave his judgment in favor of Sir Hector Langevin.

All this brought about the arrival in the country of Mgr. Conroy, sent out here by the Pope, and who, in the author's words, obliged the bishops to publish a joint pastoral letter to the clergy forbidding them from telling the faithful from the pulpit to vote for such and such a candidate or such and such a party, and refusing the sacraments if they did such an act. In spite of this, however, Mr. Charles Langelier declares in his political souvenirs that several cures practiced intimidation during the elections of 1878.

Then begin the souvenirs proper, relating how strained the relations became between Luc Letellier de St. Just, lieutenant-governor of the province, and his Conservative ministers, Hon. C. B. de Boucherville being prime minister, and Hon. Auguste Real Angers leader in the popular branch of the legislature. Mr. Angers, he says, had refused with insolence an invitation to attend a state dinner at Spencer Wood, yet Mr. Letellier was not the man to endure an insult offered to the representative of Her Majesty. Commenting upon the dismissal of the government of Mr. de Boucherville by His Honor, Mr. Langelier denies the popular belief to the effect that such dismissal was planned by the ministers of the Mackenzie cabinet, the Liberals being then in power at Ottawa. Some one has said that George Brown and Luther Holton had met at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, to conspire against the local government, but Mr. Langelier contends there was no truth in this accusation. Mr. Langelier also makes the interesting statement that it was Letellier's intention to call upon J. A. Chapleau had he been recommended by the retiring prime minister, but Mr. de Boucherville, when asked to signify his successor, declined to do so, saying that he had been dismissed and would or could give no advice.

To show the state of political partisanship at that time, some quotations from Mr. Tarte's paper are given. "The choice of Mr. Joly is an outrage to the province. He is a stranger, a Suisse," a derisive term for French Protestants.

The campaign following the dissolution brought about by the Joly government is also described, as it was Mr. Langelier himself who defeated Mr. Angers in his stronghold

of Montmorency. The Conservatives, he adds, had raised a good deal of religious prejudice against Mr. Joly because he was a Protestant, and the presence in the country of the papal delegate, Mgr. Conroy, and the wise mandement of Mgr. T. Taschereau did not prevent certain cures from using very regrettable language. For instance, in the county of Charlevoix, where Mr. Tremblay was a candidate, some of the priests declared that it was a sin to vote for the Liberal, while they refused the sacraments to a number who refused to engage themselves to vote against the Liberal nominee.

In the third chapter of "political souvenirs" the dismissal of Lieut.-Governor Letellier by the Ottawa government which had replaced the Mackenzie administration after the elections of the 18th of September, 1878, is treated of, and Mr. Langelier says such a story was against the personal wishes of Sir John Macdonald, who, after winning the election, wished to drop the matter there, but his French Conservative allies demanded the head of Luc Letellier. Mr. Langelier also says that when the Marquis of Lorne at first refused to sign the order-in-council dismissing Letellier, it was the wish of Sir John, who would not take the responsibility of the act, but had given the matter into the hands of Mr. Mousseau, a private member, to drop it. He also relates that at the great vice-regal reception in the Senate following the action of parliament, that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise left their places on the raised dais and came down to greet Letellier, an honor not conferred upon any else during the evening.

The author, speaking of the religious peace now existing in French Canada, gives the credit of this pleasant state of affairs to Mr. P. A. Tremblay, Sir Hector's opponent in Charlevoix, and also states that few men ever did more to advance the cause of the Liberal party. Although a sincere Catholic, he suffered a great deal at the hands of the clergy in the county of Charlevoix, who had denounced him as a man unworthy of their confidence. He fought the good fight, and it was his energy and devotion that brought about the intervention of Rome and gave to us that religious peace now enjoyed by the province. Before he died, Mr. Tremblay published a document declaring his strong adhesion to the Catholic faith and pardoning his enemies as he hoped they would pardon him. Everyone accepted this document as coming from a dying man in the best of good faith, except Mr. Tarte. Mr. Langelier says he published an outrageous article against Tremblay, which was condemned by every one in the country.

The change from the Joly to the Chapleau regime is also described in an interesting manner, and a few pages are devoted to the cause celebre created by an article written in L'Electeur by Wilfrid Laurier, entitled "The Den of Forty Thieves," which caused a great deal of talk at the time, and which brought on a trial at Montreal, the court being presided over by Mr. Justice Monk. The present prime minister admitted that he was the author of the article, which was directed against what was known at the time as the Senecal regime at Quebec, Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Senecal and Mr. Dansereau being a famous trio of friends. Then came a history of the so-called negoti-

ations for a coalition, it being alleged that Chapleau was suspected by the Castor wing of the party, and that he also possessed Liberal tendencies. In a speech delivered at St. Lin, Chapleau had held out the olive branch, and although Laurier gave little encouragement to those who championed the coalition movement, his personal friend, now Senator David, declared that Laurier was quite favorable to a coalition of the best men of both parties. Mr. Langelier explains that what prevented the coalition from going through was the fact that the Liberals wanted Chapleau to give way for a more acceptable Conservative, and that he would have perhaps retired but that a more acceptable Conservative could not be found, hence the failure of the project. The author asks what attitude Mr. Mercier would have taken, answering by the declaration that Mercier would have given his adhesion had his party been unanimous in its support. As for Chapleau, he also says: "Chapleau was really favorable to a plan of coalition. I have it from one of his friends. He declared that Chapleau told him that all was ready and arranged, that he was going to give three portfolios to the Liberals, but that the scheme had been killed by two of his own colleagues, L. O. Loranger and Louis Beaubien."

After this Mr. Langelier discusses the suspicion of the clergy as regards the Liberal party and their reassurance by Mr. H. Mercier who, in a speech at the Blake banquet, held in Montreal, declared that the French-Canadian Liberals had nothing to do with, and repudiated on the spot all of those revolutionary and impious doctrines of Europe. He declares that Mercier was right in his idea that the better way to reach power was to reassure the clergy as to the political-religious opinions of those who surrounded him.

Mr. Langelier consecrates several pages to the famous university dispute, declaring that the so-called Ultramontanes were attacking Laval with a great deal of virulence, and, in fact, Mgr. Lefleche, bishop of Three Rivers, and Abbes Dumesnil and Vilieneuve went to Rome on this question, but they were so badly received by the Pope that Cardinal Simeoni prefect of the propaganda, in writing to Archbishop Taschereau, declared that "the individuals styling themselves the defenders of Montreal, and who are still remaining in Rome, are doing so against the will of the holy father." The University of Laval, the author declares, had triumphed over its enemies, and Mgr. Taschereau had written to his clergy declaring formally that no party in America came under the censure of the Church.

The retirement of Mr. Joly and the advent of Mr. Mercier is also discussed at length, as well as the attitude of the clergy with regard to Freemasonry. In fact, when Lieut.-Governor Robitaille laid the corner stone of the new parliament buildings at Quebec and gave three raps with the trowel, saying that the stone was well and truly laid, these people raised a great cry, and charged all concerned with Masonic intentions. Mr. Langelier states that certain bishops, amongst whom were Bishop Lafleche and Archbishop Bourget, of Montreal, accused Laval University of holding professors who were Freemasons, and while they blamed that institution for having such em-

inent men as Dr. Sewell and Dr. Jackson, their enemies were ready to throw themselves into the arms of Victoria, a Methodist institution, where Dr. Coderre, a Free-thinker, was chief factotum. He claims that the next papal delegate, Mgr. Smeulders, was captured by the enemies of Laval, which was about to close its doors at Quebec. So Mr. Francois Langelier and Dr. C. E. Lemieux went to Montreal and intimidated to Smeulders that if the university was closed they would at once open a lay institution in the Ancient Capital. In the end common report had it that Mgr. Smeulders was recalled to Rome at the demand of Mgr. Taschereau. Mr. Langelier says that the scaffold at Regina wiped out party names to a great extent, adding that had Chapleau retired from the Mackenzie government as Mercier wanted him to do, he would have been the most popular man of his race. It appears that Mercier sent the following message to the then secretary of state: "Make a supreme effort to save Riel, and if you do not succeed, save at least the honor of our people. Sacrifice your portfolio, and in return I will forget the past. I will hold no more spite, and will fight for and under you." Mr. Joly disapproved of this act, and resigned his seat, the author expressing the belief that his old leader misunderstood the nature of the agitation about to begin in this province.

Then follows a very interesting note about Archbishop Taschereau, who became later on a cardinal. Mr. Langelier said the idea of making the Archbishop of Quebec a prince of the Church was first conceived by the late Mgr. Cyr E. Legare, formerly vicar-general of the archdiocese. He wrote to a warm friend in Rome, who in turn was a friend of Mgr. Moceni, under secretary of state, and now cardinal himself. After a good deal of correspondence, it was learned that Mgr. Taschereau was held in high esteem in Rome, and it was suggested that the mayor of Quebec should write to the Vatican asking that monsigneur be made a cardinal. The services of Mr. Chapleau were also obtained, and he, after consulting with Sir John A. Macdonald, wrote to Rome, and in a few months Mgr. Taschereau was appointed the first cardinal named in the Dominion.

Referring to the appointment of Hon. A. R. Angers as the successor of Lieut.-Governor Masson at Spencerwood, Mr. Langelier claims that Mr. Angers was nominated to that post in order to create embarrassment to the Mercier government, and he adds: "Mr. Tarte told me one day in a candid moment that Mr. Angers had been appointed governor to dislodge Mercier the first favorable opportunity." In fact, Mr. Tarte added that the thing had been decided at a lunch given to Sir John Macdonald at the Garrison Club, Mr. Tarte being present. When the Hon. Mr. Angers was sworn in, the author relates that Mr. Mercier presented him with a gold pen, adding: "I hope you will never use it to sign my resignation." The same evening Hon. Mr. Angers gave a grand dinner at the Legislative Assembly, yet he omitted to invite the federal member for Montmorency, Mr. Charles Langelier, who had defeated him in Montmorency, the author alleging that Mr. Angers had not yet forgotten the event, or that the old score was not yet healed.

An Attack on Rideau Hall

WRITING for the Boston Transcript, E. W. Thomson, the representative of that paper at Ottawa, delivers a knock-down blow to Rideau Hall, the residence of the Governor-General at Ottawa. He says: In recognition of the increased cost of living, which is much more expensive in many items than is living in the republic, the Ministry have agreed to raise the salary of every civil servant by a "flat" addition of \$150 a year. This does good where it is most needed, i.e., by the poorer officials. To relieve the better paid superiors only one reform is needed. They would all be sufficiently rich, as the more thrifty of them are, if Rideau Hall, or Government House, were abolished. It is not only an establishment very expensive to the taxpayers of Canada, but particularly costly to Ottawans of the usual social aspirations, since the example of a luxurious household, and the desire to figure at entertainments there, or to figure in or about circles which revolve around that household, cause much extravagance of dress, etc., not only in the women of business men and politicians, but by those of superior civil servants. Vice-royalty is essentially as comic as imitation sealskin or paste diamonds. There is no atom of a constitutional reason why the comic thing should be more costly than political necessity requires. The Confederation Act, or constitution of Canada, ordains to any governor-general a salary of £10,000, or say \$49,000 a year. Any intelligent person capable of earning \$2,000 a year in any business employment could perform all the vice-regal duties as well as Lord Grey, one of the best and most popular governors Canada ever had, since the true duty of a governor-general is to do what his first minister tells him, and to keep silently looking as cheerful as he can on his pay. Why provide him with a great, expensive residence, and a very costly staff? There is no political need to do so. If it be said that he and his family and servants should be housed com-

fortably, surely the reasonable reply is that that is his business, and that he gets pay enough to maintain as comfy a domicile as any reasonable being can need in this vale. "Oh, but the British way is to appoint noble governors, and to maintain them in noble official state." Exactly.

But, why? Simply because the Old Country is run as an appanage of the commercialized relics of the feudal nobility and their more or less plutocratic imitators, and because, to quote John Bright, "the Colonies are administered as a system of outdoor relief for the aristocracy," just as much as the colonists will stand it. Why should not the dear, wise radicals who now have so much "say" in England, initiate the judicious reform of appointing decent farmers, mechanics, laborites, etc., to governorships? Keir Hardie, for instance. Such modest folk would not want to be domiciled in magnificence, and required to entertain aspiring colonial circles of more or less enriched grocery, dry goods, wet goods, type, law, medicine, and that which is mightier than the sword, at least in respect of scrawling paper. Thus we get to the real crux of the business.

"Society" in the colonies wants noble governors nobly housed at public charges that "Society" may bask in the smiles of our God-blessed "old nobility" and get examples in deportment at entertainments and functions. In short, society, as its charming way is everywhere, wants to sponge on the taxpayer as much as possible. But why should the man with the hoe, the adze, the reaper, the drill, the sugar-scoop, the type, the ink-pot—in short, all us poor martyrs who can't afford to go to the basking place, or who would be embarrassed by the enchanting manners there shown (as per advertisement), or who have no dress suit, or who simply won't buy a new pair of dress trousers—why should our humble earnings be diminished, however indirectly, for the sake of society? Ungularity of the weakness of pausing for a reply, since no rational one can be expected, I whirl back to the start

and text—the inadequate pay of the higher civil service. It would be adequate, and maybe more, but for the extravagance which originates in a social system apexed by Government House. Hence that apex ought to be cut away. Thus would a flatness be established. On this minor eminence many might disport themselves inconspicuously and inexpensively and at their own sole charges. Q. E. D? Well, rather.

WHY CONGRESS HATES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

During the last week or two very bitter attacks have been made in Congress on President Roosevelt, more bitter indeed than anything of the kind which had been previously heard within the lifetime of the present generation.

The New York Evening Post, in answering the question as to why these attacks have been made, says they are not the result of events of the immediate past, neither are they due to jealousy of the President, or envy of his popularity, nor yet to resentment of his too dictatorial manner. "The truth of the matter," it says, "is a delicate thing to state, but no one who has any acquaintance with Congressmen, no one who knows Washington, can have any doubt what that truth is. It is, in a word, that Congress does not believe in President Roosevelt's moral sincerity. It thinks him hypocritical. He has lectured it and the country on truthfulness, yet nine out of ten Congressmen believe Mr. Roosevelt himself to be habitually untruthful. He has posed as a champion of fair play, yet Congressmen believe him to fight foul. They picture him as living in, and delighting in, an atmosphere of suspicion, intrigue, and calumny. His talk of the square deal they scoff at as sheer pretense. They say that he protects favorites, such as Paul Morton and the Steel Corporation, while furiously prosecuting his enemies, or those whom he thinks he can make political capital by attacking. In short, Congress is thoroughly convinced that all the superior moral exhortation which it has had from President Roosevelt has come from a man who does himself what he condemns in others."

"An Englishman's Home"

"An Englishman's Home," the latest play in England, has awakened a great deal of comment. That the readers of the Colonist may form their own idea of this production, the following "first night" criticism, taken from the Standard, is published:

Curiosity had been aroused before the production of "An Englishman's Home" last night at Wyndham's Theatre. In the first place, the authorship of the play was veiled under the name "A. Patriot;" in the second, there had been rumors that the play dealt with the invasion of England by a certain foreign Power whose naval activity of late years has led to much discussion on the possibilities of a violation of the Englishman's home. There had been beyond that no preliminary indications as to the nature of the plot. The affair was wrapped in the profoundest secrecy. Even the elements seemed to conspire to keep the matter dark. There was a thick fog, which effectually prevented many people from attending to learn the truth, and those who did reach the theatre had at least the satisfaction of knowing that they possessed information which many other people were anxiously waiting to obtain.

It is to be hoped that they had little "enjoyment." The second act of this extraordinary play is nothing less than a libel on the Volunteer force. We decline absolutely to believe that any Englishmen who are patriotic enough to join the force are such arrant idiots as they are here represented. In fact, the only gentlemen in the play are the foreigners, and one English Volunteer, who is something of the conventional hero of melodrama.

The play opens well. The first act is quite clever farce. The family of the Browns and their neighbors, the Smiths, are too fully engaged in discussing football, diabolo, and sport generally to take any notice of Volunteering. But the enemy land, under cover of a thick fog (a curious coincidence, by the way, which

did not go unnoticed), and bivouac on the lawn of Myrtle Villa, the property of Mr. Brown.

Then we are asked to believe that the Browns and the Smiths cannot realize that this is a serious invasion. They talk lightly of it as a "game," with the invaders still in the house; they are cheerful because it is a fine day, and presumably the delayed Cup tie will be played.

The audience appeared to accept the situation as possible last night. We are inclined to think that on reflection very few of those who cheered will feel proud of themselves for doing so. The play can do no conceivable good: it is too ludicrous to be accepted by any thinking person as a serious attempt to stimulate patriotism or an interest in the Territorial Force.

The third act becomes mere melodrama. The villa is besieged. The Volunteers who are defending it are ordered to withdraw, sufficient Regulars having been brought to the front to offer battle. Old Mr. Brown declines to go, and, finding a rifle left behind, he fires on the advancing enemy, for which, when captured he is very naturally led out and shot. The horrors of war are very clearly shown by this last act, perhaps more clearly than the author intended; and Miss Elaine Inescourt, as Maggie Brown, must be praised for her fine outburst of frenzied horror as she realized what had happened to her father.

The acting throughout was good. Mr. Lawrence Grossmith was particularly fine as Geoffrey Smith, a young city clerk, of the type one meets everywhere at lunch time. Mr. Charles Rock, too, almost made Mr. Brown a convincing figure, and he acted finely in the last act. Mr. Edmund Maurice, as Prince Yoland, captain of the enemy's detachment at Myrtle Villa, was excellent, and many of the smaller parts were played with a keen sense of character. Mr. Arthur Wontner made the most of his few chances as the hero Paul Robinson.

A Page for the Young Folks



CURRENT TOPICS

Although not much has been said about it, a great deal of splendid work has been done during the last year on the E. & N. railway. The roadbed has been improved and fine stone culverts built. When steel bridges have taken the place of the old wooden trestles there will be few better places of railroad in the world than that between Victoria and Wellington.

Where stood the humble birthplace of Abraham Lincoln a beautiful monument will be raised. On the twelfth President Roosevelt laid the foundation stone of the building to be built in honor of the great man to whom the slaves owed their freedom. In his old home in Springfield, Illinois, not only his own countrymen but the English and French ambassadors united to honor the great man who rose from the humblest of homes to be the head of a great nation. As long as men love freedom and justice Lincoln will be remembered.

A mistake was made in this column last week. The legislature of California decided that it would be wiser not to pass any laws against the Japanese living in that state. The law forbidding Japanese students to attend the public schools was not passed. The people of California will wait to see whether the United States government are able by friendly means to prevent the Japanese from coming into the United States. They have shown that they trust the president and his government.

The members of parliament and many good people in Victoria have been thinking and talking about what laws should be made to make the bad children better and to keep the good children from becoming bad. If all boys and girls, little and big, were to be obedient at home the laws made by mothers and fathers would keep them safe. There is, in all this big world, no place so good for children as their own homes. No one loves them so well as their own parents. It is sad that many children have to leave home before they learn these things.

Mr. Taft has returned from his visit to Panama. He told the people of New York that he was quite satisfied with the way the work was being done. The canal will be completed by New Year's day 1915 at the latest but Mr. Taft hopes that it will be possible to finish it in four years. When this great waterway has been made the eastern cities of Canada and the United States, and even of Great Britain, can reach the Pacific ports of North and South America as well as those of China, Japan and Australia many weeks sooner than they do now. If this canal is as successful as is hoped by the people of the United States there will be a great change in the commerce of the world before the boys now in school own the ships and warehouses and carry on the business of the Pacific Coast.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company owns a great deal of land in Canada which it wishes to sell. For that reason, as well as because every farm cultivated will give the road more grain to haul and more goods to carry, the company is anxious to bring out settlers from England and from Europe. To get settlers to come out, its agents are telling the people of Great Britain all about Canada. The farmers, or those who want to be farmers can learn where the best land can be obtained, and mechanics will find out what sort of men are needed in Canadian cities and what wages they will get. It is not wise to tell anything but the truth for discontented, disappointed settlers do the country harm. There will soon be no excuse for ignorance, even among uneducated Englishmen, about any part of Canada.

The British House of Parliament opened on Tuesday. The opening is always a brilliant spectacle, but the bright sunshine added splendor to the uniforms of the soldiers and rich dresses of the ladies and gentlemen of the court.

But in the hearts of many of the members there must have been anxiety. There is terrible poverty in London, and other cities, although more money than usual has been spent to relieve it. Though all danger of war has for the present passed away, there are many hard questions at home to settle. Lord Beresford, who is at the head of the Navy, sent in his resignation just as parliament was about to open.

Premier Asquith and the Liberal party have found out that, even in time of peace, the government of a great Empire is no light task.

When the new hospital for the cure of tuberculosis is finished at Tranquille near Kamloops, those who attend it ought to have the best possible chance of recovery. Not only is the climate suitable but on the fine farm near it should be possible to produce the food most needed for sick people—milk and eggs and meat.

While it is far better that people should live so that they may not get consumption and the doctors tell us that we can by living much in the open air, taking proper exercise, and eating good food keep our bodies in such a state that the germ which causes tuberculosis cannot find a spot to attack, still it is a comfort to know that when the disease has fastened itself on our lungs we can be cured.

But the sanatorium will, for a long time at least, need the help of all who have money to spare, Un-

less some great discovery is made the cure of the people suffering from consumption is slow work and there are not many who can afford to pay the hospital fees for many months. So kindhearted people must help their neighbors to recover the health they have lost. This is work in which every little helps.

General Lake and a number of other gentlemen, some of whom are heads of colleges have been talking about the need of Canadians being ready to defend their country or rather to help Great Britain to defend it. It is nearly a hundred years since the foot of an invader was on Canadian soil. The whole world was astonished then at the bravery with which the people fought for the homes which they had scarcely won from the wilderness. With the help of the British soldiers they defeated the United States armies which so unjustly invaded their homes. Are our people less brave than they were in 1812? We cannot be sure that the time will never come when the men of this country will be called upon to protect their homes, their wives and their children. Lord Roberts and General Lake, as well as other men whose goodness cannot be questioned have warned us that they ought to be prepared to do so. One of the best ways in which this can be done is for every boy to learn to drill as well as to read and write. It does not take long to make soldiers of men who have been accustomed to discipline from boyhood.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra have returned home after their short visit to Germany. They were, of course, entertained with great splendor by the Emperor of Germany and the citizens of Berlin. On their return to London their majesties received a very hearty welcome home. It is now hoped that the angry feeling between the two great nations will for the present pass away. In these days it is anger and jealousy between the whole people, and not the quarrels of kings and queens that cause wars. If England and Germany can both find markets for their goods and if they can find cargoes for their great steamships, the people of both nations will be satisfied to spend their money, their time, and their labor in manufacturing goods and sending them to the markets of the world rather than in killing one another, laying waste the land and destroying cities, and the other great works which have been made by two of the most industrious nations of the world. There is always a danger of war, if either England or Germany tries to be master of the smaller and weaker nations of Europe or Asia.

Berlin is a very beautiful city, noted for its fine pictures and splendid musicians. Great numbers of men and women from Great Britain itself and from various parts of the Empire visit the city for the sake of studying painting and music. Several gentlemen and ladies from Victoria have completed their musical education in Berlin. Large numbers of these lovers of art make city their home so that there is a large English colony in the German capital. These English students sent a number of their most prominent men to present the King with an address when he was dining with the British Ambassador. The King, while thanking them said, "You who reside in this fine capital can do much to convince the Germans of the sincerity of our friendship towards them. It is sad to think that, though he seemed well pleased with his visit, the King looked ill when he came back. King Edward is getting to be an old man, as his pictures show all too plainly.

For many years great numbers of Canadians from Quebec and the Maritime provinces went to the United States. The French Canadians found work in the factories of the New England States. Young women from the eastern provinces found employment in the houses of well-to-do families in Boston. Others, who were better educated trained as nurses or took places in the stores. Farmers' sons learned trades in New England cities. College graduates were eagerly welcomed as teachers in the schools and even in the universities of both eastern and western states. When the Dakotas, Nebraska, and other western prairie states were opened for settlement large numbers of Canadian settlers took up farms. In almost every city from San Francisco to Portland, Maine, Canadian industry and intelligence have added to the prosperity of the people. Within the last few years the tide has turned. Canadian boys who want farms have found that in the prairie provinces the land is more fertile and the climate better than in the central part of the United States. In the mines and lumber woods of British Columbia as well as the fisheries and coasting trade eastern Canadians have found work for strong arms and busy brains. The cities have been built largely by their efforts and the greater number of the teachers in the new provinces have either come directly from Eastern Canada or are the children of those who came in the early days of settlement.

But this is not all. The rich land of the prairies, and the mines and timber limits of our own province have tempted the citizens of the United States to cross the border and invest their money in Canada. They have helped to build our railroads and establish other industries. Some of these people are the sons and grandsons of Canadians who have in their youth gone into the United States. Canada welcomes these industrious and enterprising people. Agents have been sent among them to tell what a fine country we have and to persuade them to come and help us to

fill it with a prosperous population. Among the Canadians who have returned from time to time are the French Canadians of the New England factory towns. But some of the Quebec members do not think that the government has done enough to persuade these people to come back and they told the premier so in parliament a few days ago. Perhaps what makes them especially anxious just now is because the boundaries of Quebec have been enlarged by the addition of the District of Ungava. The province now reaches up to Hudson's Bay. Much of this new land is, it is said, fertile. The government of Quebec as well as the clergy wish to see this new land settled. Instead of sending their sons and daughters to become citizens of the United States they would, if they could, persuade them to make Quebec the most populous and prosperous province in Canada. In this work they want the help of the government of Canada.

All except the very smallest children in the Victoria schools remember Mr. Eaton. From the young ladies and gentlemen who are attending the University classes to the little people in the corner of the school all can recall the familiar figure seen so often on the grounds or passing through the corridors on his way to the schoolroom. There were very few who were not anxious to do their best when the City Superintendent spent an hour in the schoolroom.

Yet perhaps, there are not many of the boys and girls who know how he planned and worked to make the schoolrooms brighter and happier places, especially for the little children and to render it possible for the older to learn more in a shorter time. He wanted all students to think for themselves and to learn for the love of learning and not from any selfish or unworthy motive. Every improvement was welcomed by him and it was his aim to make the Victoria schools the best in the province.

He was called away before his plans were completed and even during his lifetime illness kept him from doing all that he saw needed to be done.

Some of his friends and the friends of higher education want to carry on his work and to preserve his memory by founding a scholarship bearing his name. Those who will be benefited by the plan are the High School students and all who will in the future become High School students. It is intended to offer a scholarship for two years to the boy or girl who makes the highest marks at the matriculation examination on condition that the winner spends the two years in the University classes of Victoria College. The Eaton scholarship will help the winner to pay the expenses of these two first years. It is hoped that many of the parents of the children will contribute to a fund which will at the same time honor the name of one who did very much for the schools of Victoria and put before the boys and girls of all the schools a prize worth striving for. Because it must be remembered that the pupil who in the lower schools is careless, indifferent, or lazy seldom enters the High School and wins a prize in its highest class. Mr. Paul, the Superintendent of the city schools or the principals of the others will give information concerning the scholarship to any who ask it.

WITH THE POETS

The Friendly Sunbeam

There's a certain little sunbeam who is very fond of me,
And every single morning bright and early as can be
(Because he knows my nursery is on the shady side),
He leaves his brothers frolicking o'er the dewy mead—
And he climbs into a window at the east end of our hall,
And he creeps across the carpet and he feels along the wall,
And he slips between some curtains and through an open door,
And he makes a golden bee-line across my bedroom floor.
Until, without a tinge sound to tell he's near the place,
He has jumped upon my pillow and is shining in my face!
Then up I start and out of bed! For who could wish to stay,
When such a friend has come so far to call one out to play?

—The Youth's Companion.

The Wonderful Country of Good-Boy-Land

Did you ever hear of Good-Boy-Land,
The wonderful country of Good-Boy-Land?
Where houses are built of gingerbread and
And mountains of plum cake and gingerbread stand;
Where the streets are all paved with doughnuts
And a wall of sweet almonds surrounds each town;
Where a lemonade sea meets a white sugar strand—
Oh, believe me! 'tis jolly in Good-Boy-Land.

Marbles, both gates and snappers, are there,
Common as dust in the streets and the square;
Peg-tops, in place of green leaves, on the trees
Whiz in the sunshine and heat in the breeze.
Bicycles roll in a very queer way
Over the meadows and hide in the hay,
While as for velocipedes, running so quick,
You'd hit half a dozen in throwing a stick—
Never before was a country so grand
As the wonderful Kingdom of Good-Boy-Land!

Wait till I tell you the very strange rules
Followed in all their most flourishing schools!
Out in the garden their class-rooms are set
(They never have rain, so they cannot get wet).
And there upon bushes the lessons all grow,
Plums of arithmetic hang in a row,
Apples of history, grapes of fine writing,
Drooping in clusters so sweet and inviting,
Luscious ripe pears tumbling into their laps
Full of geography questions and maps,
Nuts full of spelling, and oranges sweet
With algebra problems all ready to eat.
Believe me or not, this is certainly so,
And the more that you swallow the more you will know.

Then in the winter 'tis like to a dream,
With frozen pudding and fine ice-cream,
But no more cold than a summer day,
And the garden of lessons in bloom all day,
Merry sweet girls and bonny brown boys
Devouring their studies and picking their toys.
Filling their laps in the jostling way,
With dates and statistics, with sums and croquet.
For a dunces was a thing that they never could stand
In that wonderful country of Good-Boy-Land!

—Mary E. Blake in Minneapolis Journal.

THE ICE BOATS

There is not a boy or girl who is a native of Vancouver Island who has ever seen a large sheet of salt water frozen over. If some winter morning the inner harbor was a sheet of ice and if in a week's time not a vessel could get in or out of the docks, there would not only be great surprise but the business men of Victoria would suffer immense loss. There is a story told that once a long time ago Nanaimo harbor was frozen over. But now steamers can come and go just as easily and almost as safely in the winter as in the summer months. There are dangers from wind and tide and rockbound coasts but neither danger nor inconvenience from the ice. It is very different with the little island province on the other side of the continent. By the end of November the vessels laden with produce hasten away and usually by Christmas time the harbors of Summerside and Charlottetown are sheets of thick ice over which the farmers can ride to town with heavy loads of farm produce. The long inlets called rivers, makes the finest thoroughfares. And the young people skate and the horse races on the ice amuse their elders. There is, now and again, an open water when the ice does not form till January. Generally however, by that time not only the harbors are frozen, but the ice in the straits of Northumberland forms a bridge from island to mainland. As soon as

the frost makes travelling by the ordinary steamers impossible, two very strongly built boats are put on the route between Georgetown and Pictou. By breaking through and riding over the ice they make a safe but slow passage unless it is very thick. There is usually clear water in this part of the strait, except near the shore. The boats make these trips as long as possible. Indeed, quite often they are caught in the ice and sometimes the passengers are prisoners for days and then have to ride on sleds to the nearest harbor. A few days ago the Minto's passengers had to land on the ice three miles from Pictou. Soon, however, the wind changed and both steamers were able to make their way across the straits again.

When the winter boats can no longer make their tollsome trips those who want to travel to or from the island must assemble at Cape Tormentine, N.B., or Cape Traverse, P.E.I. Here they are taken across the narrow channel of from seven to nine miles wide that divides the island from the mainland in the iceboats. These are strong, open boats, rowed when the water is open or pulled through the "lolly" or over the ice by the boatmen when the strait is full of ice. The women or delicate men remain in the boats but the stronger passengers must help themselves or perhaps take their places with the boatmen who, strapped to the boat, drag it along or row it through the water. Usually two or three boats go in company for sometimes fierce storms come up and try as they may the boatmen cannot make the land. Twice within the last fifty years a boat's crew and passengers have been lost and some of them frozen to death while others have suffered the loss of limbs and never quite recovered from the shock. There is a story that the survivors of one of these parties saved their lives by drinking the blood of a dog who was one of their fellow travellers. There are usually two boats, one to carry the mails to and from the island are sent by this route. French railroads take passengers and mails from the capes to the main lands. Though there is always risk the trip is enjoyed by travellers in fine weather. The Prince Edward Islanders have during several years past been asking for a narrow strip across this narrow strip of sea. When in 1873 Prince Edward Island became part of the Dominion, one of the promises made was that there should be continuous communication with the mainland. It was believed then that boats could be built strong enough to force their way through the ice of the straits. This has not proved to be the case and for some weeks in each winter no trade can be carried on between the island and the world outside. In very bad weather the mails are delayed though no effort is spared by the hardy boatmen to make the passage. No one denies the need for the tunnel, but it is considered that the expense is too great to warrant the government of Canada in undertaking the work.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

(By Dr. John C. Schappes)

The Junior Partner—four and a half going on five—is the finest sort of a fellow when he is himself. But he was not himself for a long time before the Senior Partner discovered what was the trouble. And, of course, he felt very sorry when he knew that the Junior Partner had the real, old-fashioned, deep-seated teases. It is such a horrid disease and lasts so long! It is as much worse than measles as you can think.

When you have measles you are put to bed and taken care of; that means ice-cream and kindness. People are kept out for fear of spreading the disease. It is really over in a few days and that ends it. Whoever heard of treating a case of teases with kindness? But it would be a good plan, when it first shows itself, to put the patient to bed and hang out a large dark-blue flag:

TEASLES!

KEEP OUT!

For the disease is sure to affect every one that comes near.

The worst of teases is that it always is a long time before they find out what is the matter. It is mistaken for badness just as it was with the Junior Partner. A good many folks think that all badness is badness. The fact of the matter is that teases is mostly sickness. When people understand these things better, they won't be so smart about blaming and punishing. Then some one will say to you: "Good morning! How is your temper this morning?"

And you will say: "Very sweet at present, thank you. But I am afraid that I am in for an attack of selfishness. You know that I am subject to them and they use me up for days. But how is your brother? Did he get entirely over his rudeness?"

"Thank you, he is much better, but he does not feel entirely well. Did you hear about Dicky Brown's accident?"

"Why, no! What was it?"

"Poor Dick has been getting so fool bloated, and yesterday he made a misstep and broke his word."

"Oh, how sad! And is coming back so often?"

"I do not think so, though it is giving him much pain. But the doctor says that pain is a good sign."

And so the talk will go. For people will always love to talk about ailments.

The teases not being recognized early, generally gets into the system. Then you are a long time getting rid of it. And it comes back so often that it is hard to tell when you are really cured. In fact, the disease is liable to leave a weakness that way for some time. It is something like a habit.

So, of course, the Senior Partner felt very, very sorry when the Junior Partner told his symptoms and he examined him and understood the case. The trouble showed itself mostly in the hands, tongue and feet.

The hands had taken away Martha's sled and left it on the sidewalk, while the feet carried the Junior Partner swiftly away. The feet had rushed him off when the hands pulled the chair from under James and let him fall. And it comes back so often that the hands had thrown all the coats from the porch rail upon the heads of the children who were digging in the dirt. And they had several times taken away the swing.

The Senior Partner examined the hands, tongue and feet. The hands said, "Is striking appearance, but here no meddling nor wall mending."
The tongue looked like a kind tongue and most of the time it was. But there were some "tattles" on it. And the Senior Partner has heard it calling names, and saying unkind things and even interrupting. He was sure about it.

The feet were simply run down. They had a few dawdles, but not more than most young feet.

Although the Junior Partner had suffered in this way for quite a while, the case did not seem to be hopeless—not half as bad as that. And he had a jolly good constitution. But teases is teases, and no one wants to have it nor to be exposed to it. If you don't get your system when you are young, you will have a hard time with it. Just think of everybody running around the corner when you come near, and whispering at recess—for children have feelings!

"I say! here comes that John Henry! He has a bad attack of teases. You can't have any fun when he is around. Let's run and hide!"

And poor little John Henry would have no one to play with. And when he grew up, no one would want to associate with him because of the teases. So the Senior Partner thought over the case, and thought and thought, just as the doctor does when you are ill, but he does not show it. Teases is treated in so many different ways. And some of the treatments, such as the use of hard words, while they give the operator relief, drive the teases in and make the patient worse. Lathinized water is good for many things, as every doctor knows. If fresh and cool, it is excellent in the treatment of whines. But you could not carry a lot of lathinized water around and have it fresh for use when you felt the teases coming on. The Junior Partner must have a remedy which he could take with him and use himself, so as to be always prepared for an attack.

"Partner!" said the Senior Partner "do you really and truly wish to be cured?"

"Yes, Daddy." The Junior Partner is a great joker. He calls the Senior Partner Daddy, and the General Manager, Mother.

"The cure which I will give you is a very old one and comes from the East—from the greatest doctor that the world has ever known. If you use it carefully, it will cure any attack, however severe. Hold your hands in front of you—palm to palm and a little apart. Are you ready?"

"Yes, Daddy."

"Bring the tips of the little fingers together. Say—'Little.'"

"Little."

"Next finger-tips together. Say—'Children.'"

"Children."

"Middle fingers. Say—'Love.'"

"Love."

"Next fingers. Say—'One.'"

"One."

"Thumbs. Say—'Another.'"

"Another."

"I will call this cure, 'Naming the Fingers.' When you feel an attack coming on, use it quickly and keep on using it until you feel better. You may name the fingers to yourself if you wish. Now let us practice it."

The Junior Partner repeated it until he had it ready for instant use. And now he says that he is surely getting better. And everybody is glad, for when he is himself, the Junior Partner—four and a half, going on five—is the finest sort of a fellow. —St. Nicholas.

NATURAL HISTORY

A Tennessee Doctor's Horse

Dr. J. B. Barnum of La Follette, Tennessee, sends us an interesting account of his horse.

"Charlie, whom every boy and girl in my vicinity loves, is a sleepy-looking six-year-old, quiet and contemplative in his usual mood. When he has a good chance and is not needed can run around and kick up his heels like any boy of his age. Let a little one stray around his feet or get on his back and he sobers down and steps as carefully as though treading on eggs. Charlie knows every youngster and baby in the neighborhood. Put one on his back, tie up the reins, and start him off to take the little one home, and he goes to the right house, stops at the door, stands till relieved of his burden, and then quietly trots home unless he sees me coming, and then he follows me.

"He never, in the many calls I daily make, requires fastening, but will follow along, pick around until the visit is finished, and if the next is near, trot around and wait until the one moment stops and understands, if he cannot speak, the English language. One instance of many I will give. One morning, when starting out on my morning round, a woman called from a neighboring row of tenements, 'Call and see my child when you come back.' Some two hours had elapsed before the round was finished and the child being forgotten. When I reached the street corner Charlie balked, took the bit in his mouth and made a run up the street to the woman's house, stopped at the door and waited till the little sufferer's wants had been attended to, and then quietly followed me home. He had never been there before, and if he did not understand what was said, when made to act so? Sometimes he is quite helpful in ridding me of the chronic hypochondriac cases, who fancy a full recital of all their ills, real and imaginary, to be necessary at every visit, and that the doctor has nothing to do save to hear these wandering stories. If a call at certain places is unusually prolonged and an open door or window accessible, his head is sure to pop in and a prolonged wailing cry is heard. When the patient is not seen, he has been quietly following, until noon was approaching, when by sundry little nips on my coat-sleeve he intimated that 'corn time' had come. When the family was visited and a retreat sounded, another member of the family claimed attention. This was despatched and a new start made, when another request for attention. Charlie's patience, however, was not to be put to purpose. After this case was pacified I again made a move, when the old grandmother called to 'wait till I could send to a neighbor's and bring the baby.' This was too much. Charlie seized me by the coat collar and pulled me away, striking out viciously with both heels toward the tormentors. My coat, I must say, was not in the best of his face that he was saying: 'These people have had doctoring enough and I want my corn.'

"The night is never so dark but that he brings me safely home, often over roads where a misstep would land us hundreds of feet below. Never a stream so swift that he will not carry me surely across it. Never a stone so big that to the best of his ability he will shield me with his body from its force. Never a morning but his neigh is one of the first sounds I hear. Do you wonder that he is regarded as something more than a mere animal to be bought and sold, but rather as a comrade trusty and true from whom nothing but death will part me?" —Dumb Animals.

The Cat and the Steeple

One beautiful summer evening the avenues were thronged with people on their way to church. At a corner several persons were standing, gazing apparently into the air. Others soon joined them, until so large a crowd was gathered that the way was blocked. Soon the windows along the streets were thronged, and a number of persons were seen on the tops of the houses in the neighborhood.

And what do you think they saw? Clinging for dear life to a jutting ornament, near the top of the tall church steeple that pointed straight up into the soft evening air, was a black cat. "How did it get there?" was the first question asked, and "How will it get down?" was the next.

The poor thing was looking down. Once it slipped and fell a short distance down the sloping side of the steeple, and an exclamation of pity came from the crowd, now intensely interested in its fate. Luckily, the cat's paw caught on another projection, and for the moment it was safe.

Some looker-on suggested that it be shot in order to save it from the more dreadful death that seemed to await it; but no one was willing to fire the shot. Ere long a little window some distance above where the cat was clinging was seen to open. Two boys were seen to be lowering a basket down the side of the steeple.

Pussy watched it intently as it slowly came nearer. When it was within reach, she carefully put out one paw and took hold of the side of the basket, then as carefully repeated the action with the other paw; then with a violent effort, flung herself over the side into the bottom of the basket. She was safely down where the cat was clinging was seen to open. Two boys were seen to be lowering a basket down the side of the steeple.

The members of a Toronto family are deriving much amusement these days from the anecdotes of a twelve-year-old niece who has returned to Canada after spending a year with relatives in the Southern States. While there she attended school, but instead of being inoculated with spread-eagleism, she is today a most ardent Imperialist, largely because of the part she took in a lesson in which she was involved with her teachers and fellow-pupils owing to their misconceptions of Canada and Canadians.

"Why," she says, "the chapter about Canada in their geography starts off by saying: 'Canada is something like the United States, but much smaller.' I knew that wasn't right, but I couldn't make them believe it."

Another bone of contention was the battle of Lundy's Lane. The Southern teacher not only informed the class that the American soldiers won the battle, but in pronouncing "Lundy" she gave the "u" the same sound as in "lunar."

"I told her that I had seen the battlefield, and that they called it 'Lundy,'" asserts the little miss, "but she only said to me, 'Lillian, you must be dreaming.'"

"And the children always asked me foolish questions," she reports. "Just a couple of days after I was introduced to one girl, she said to me: 'Lillyun, do you have to sit down and stand up in your house whenever your King tells you to?' I just asked her if she had to do the same when the President told her to."

"Another girl said to me: 'Lillyun,' they called me Lillyun—did you ever ride on an iceberg in Canada?" —Courier.

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

THE IMPORTATION OF GAME

(By Richard L. Pocock)

READING the fourth annual report of the game warden of British Columbia, a most interesting pamphlet, containing many facts and suggestions which should be read and appreciated by all who are interested in the game of the country, I was struck by one suggestion which came rather as a surprise, namely, that a sum of money should be spent to introduce chamois into the country in order to increase the present attractions which the province has to offer to the hunter of big game. In the report the game warden says that the advertisement the province would get from the purchase and transport of these animals would be quite a consideration, to say nothing of the increase of attraction to the big game hunters in the future, should the experiment prove a success.

We have always had it impressed on us that this country is a paradise for big game, and we still believe it, and it is hard to realize that it is either necessary or desirable to introduce new species from other countries to help out the supply of native animals we already have here in abundance. It seems to me, and to others to whom I have spoken on the subject, that a stranger on reading this, so far from regarding the purchase of these animals as a good advertisement for the province, would be very apt to think that the natural stock of game was "not what it is cracked up to be" in the advertising literature scattered abroad.

I think, for one, if I could afford the time and money to devote to the collection of big game trophies, I should want to get my specimens of the various sorts of animals in their native habitats, and should prefer to bag my big moose in Northern British Columbia and not in New Zealand or any other country to which they might have been introduced, and my chamois heads I would rather get in their native European mountains and not on Mt. Arrowsmith. It seems to me that half the charm of collecting would be done away with by this artificial shifting and redistribution. However, I may be wrong, and these may be considerations which would weigh very little with other people. One thing I am very certain of, though, and that is, that were I in a position to devote time and money to the pursuit of big game, which is of course, generally speaking, a rich man's amusement, I could find plenty to occupy me for many seasons with the various magnificent varieties with which the greater part of this province abounds, and I think it a pity to run the risk of making people think that the stock of big game here is insufficient of itself to form a really magnificent attraction to any hunter who really means business. New Zealand is different; they had to introduce big game there or be without it altogether.

Now as to the importation of small game here, that is a very different matter and one that affects the general body of ordinary sportsmen who are keen on getting some good days' shooting near home and cannot afford time or money for the more expensive form of sport, the pursuit of big game.

Although judging from all accounts, including the report quoted from, the big game is, speaking generally, holding its own, and likely to continue to more than do so if some of the warden's suggestions are listened to and acted on, there can be no disputing the fact that the small game shooting in the settled districts is not what it used to be, and not what it might be were some more effectual measures possible for its better protection and augmentation. The small game shooting of the province is nothing phenomenal, if the strict truth be told. The rich men who come here for sport and nothing else, find big game shooting of a sort they can get nowhere else; I doubt however, if any of them would come here specially for the sport they can get with the shotgun. They are good sportsmen most of them, bring good money into the country, take good reports of the land out of it and are abundantly welcome, and it is excellent policy on our part to do our best to insure that we can show them good sport here. It seems to me, however, through reading the reports at hand, that good and sufficient work has been done and is being done to safeguard the big game, which is the chief attraction to these men. The ordinary resident sportsman of the country, however, is even more interested, I think, in having and preserving a stock of small game sufficient to give him a few days at least at really good shooting in the season; though we realize that as much has been done as possible by the game warden in this direction with the present means and resources available to him, we should like to see more and more attention paid to this branch of the subject.

At the risk of being called a knocker, I repeat that the natural resources of the country in the way of small game shooting are by no means phenomenal; we all have heard it said, and know that it is true, that is, those of us who know the bush, that the man who gets the game in this country earns it and works for it, which, to my mind at any rate, is an excellent thing in its way. I am no lover of a heavy game bag easily filled, but my argument is this, that the men who come round the world to add a moose head or a grizzly bear skin to their collection of trophies need not come here at all for the sake of shooting our grouse or our pheasants or our quail, because they can get better small game shooting at home and in other lands, and will tell you so if you ask them; but the resident is vitally interested in maintaining and improving the stock of small game, which after all is his main source of sport, and also I think that it is the excellence or otherwise of the small game shooting which will help to attract and hold settlers who are also sportsmen.

To an Old Countryman who has always been keen on shooting, but was not in a position in the Old Country to be able to afford what is a luxury there, it is a great attraction to know that here he can obtain free sometimes excellent and always fair sport with the gun, and it seems to me that it is of great importance, even greater importance than the protection of the big game, to maintain and improve the stock of game for the shotgun.

Of course this has been seen and realized by sportsmen here for a long time and experiments and successful ones have been made in the way of introducing game birds mostly, if not entirely, at the expense of private individuals. If we are justified, as I am quite sure we are, in asking the government for increased grants to carry on the good work of the game wardens in protecting the big game, we are certainly also justified in asking that a good proportion of this should be devoted to the interests of the resident small game shooter, as at present the protection afforded is, even in the settled districts, ridiculously inadequate. I myself have been on this coast for a number of years now, off and on, and have shot and fished in season whenever the opportunity offered, but have only once come across a game warden in the exercise of his duty, and that last year in the E. & N. train. The suggestion of a small gun license has been put forward from time to time, and has met with opposition as often as it has appeared; we are told that it would work a hardship on the working man, etc., but I feel sure that the majority of working men who are also sportsmen would gladly pay a small tax of this sort if they were given reasonable assurance that the proceeds of the tax could and would be utilized to insure them at least two or three good days' shooting in the season. Sooner or later we are bound to come to it, even as they have come to it in the United States.

I would gladly subscribe my share to a fund for the importation of more Hungarian partridges and more fresh pheasant blood, and would also gladly pay a small license for the privilege of using a shotgun, provided I felt reasonably sure that by so doing I should be helping to insure a fair supply of something to use it on, but I should grudge very much any subscription to a fund for the purchase and importation of chamois; I would rather save up my money until I could afford to take a trip in search of that most glorious of trophies, a head of the Rocky Mountain bighorn, and I think, in fact I know, that I am voicing the sentiments of a number of others of the same way of thinking.

PHEASANTS

I have received the following very interesting letter re pheasants from Mr. Brown of Nanaimo:

Dear Sir—Am much pleased with your article on pheasants, in Sunday's Colonist of this date, but at the same time wish to make a few remarks. The quotation from Seeböhm,

where he refers to the English pheasant as a mongrel, is, I think, incorrect. The English ring-neck breeds true to its markings, and the distinctive ring is transmitted from its China ancestry. It has a larger, broader, squarer—if I may use the term—body from the black-necked forefather, and has a lighter shading in the brown and reddish tints, little of the turquoise blue on the wings, and the tail coverts have more of a greenish yellow tinge rather than the bluish green of the China ring-neck. The China bird is longer, slimmer in build. The hens are darker than English hens. The difference in these two varieties—English ring-necks and Chinese ring-necks—is so great that I let the young stock run together and can readily separate them when needed. I think the English ring-neck more aggressive. The lighthouse-keeper at the Ballinnes got a trio from me to turn down. The cock came in from the woods, and he tells me, thrashed every barnyard cock bird he had. A glorious cock I put down on Gabriola Island on James Grey's farm got into several tilts with his turkey gobbler. The gobbler insisted on going down to a part of the field where the pheasant held court among a number of hens he had gathered together. One day, so Grey tells me, the gobbler failed to come back. They found his body where he had been killed by the cock pheasant.

I do not think all game pheasants (true pheasants) readily mate with birds of different varieties. I had a cock Reeves die at the beginning of the season, so I placed a fine English ring-neck cock in the pen with the hen, with no results. They would not mate. Yet when I placed another Reeves cock later in the pen I had evidence of more congenial pairing.

The Reeves cock differs from most others in that it has no wattles nor bare skin on the head, nor does he crow, but keeps up a world of chuckling at times. He is a great bird but for proud carriage, stateliness and courage my eyes always turn to my English ring-neck cock pheasant. I have turned over fifty of those down in various parts of the Island with the idea of adding new blood to the Chinese birds already here. I might say that I have a fine English hen which laid for two seasons, and this year got dissatisfied with her plain plumage so has put on a green neck and white collar and other brilliant accessories to male pheasant attire. If I have room I will nest her and see if she has become barren or not.

Yours truly,

GEO. B. BROWN.

Nanaimo, B. C., Feb. 14, 1909.

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGES

The Hungarian partridge is in appearance not unlike the Bob White, but more prettily colored and over twice as large.

The weight of the adult bird is about 2 to 2½ pounds, measures 18 to 22 inches from tip to tip of wings, and length of body is 12 to 14 inches.

Robert W. Service, the Poet of the Yukon Territory

By Donald G. French, in Toronto Globe.

THE way of letters is uncertain. One writer strives for a lifetime and wins but faint recognition; another, toying for pastime with the muses, leaps to fame in a day. Two years ago Robert W. Service was known as a poet by few others than a circle of intimate friends; today his verses are being read and admired by the English-speaking people of all corners of the world. When Service made up his mind to arrange for the publication of his verses he approached the matter with some diffidence. In submitting his manuscript he stated frankly "that he didn't think the stuff amounted to much," but he was willing to pay for the printing of a small edition, as his friends were urging him to have the poems published. What he could not sell he could give away—that was how he viewed the situation.

The result was a surprise, even to his publishing house, for opinions as to the value of the verse had not been entirely unanimous among the readers of the manuscript. But edition after edition has been printed and rapidly sold, showing that the work is increasing in popularity.

The reason of the popularity of this poetry may be summed up almost in a word—it pictures human life. For, after all, nature worship, or classic lore, ethics or abstruse philosophy grow stale and flat when used continually as the basis of literary emotions, but every human being who has not become a conventionalized fossil always will be moved by the passions and moods of the surging, restless, primitive, even animal spirit of humanity that permeated Service's poems.

The Yukon poet showed at an early age a dislike for conventionality and routine. One day, when scarcely seven years of age, he was dining with his grandfather and a lady friend, a Miss Annie Croal of Edinburgh, and as a protest against the monotony of the regularly worded "grace before meat" and a suggestion for something new, the embryo poet uttered the following impromptu:

"Lord, bless the meat and bless the pepper,
Bless wee Harry when he writes a letter,
Bless us all here, that is, we five,
And keep the rest downstairs alive."

(This spirit of protest against routine is

typical of his career. Robert W. Service was born in Lancashire, England, over thirty years ago. When he was quite young his parents removed to Scotland, and he received his education in Glasgow, spending some time at Glasgow University. But the "wanderlust" seized him, and at the age of twenty he came to Canada and made his way from city to city until he reached the Pacific Coast. For five years he wandered up and down from Victoria to the City of Mexico, living a short time in every city of consequence, and working at all manner of things. Finally he became a bank clerk in the office of the Bank of Commerce at Victoria. He was transferred to Vancouver, to Kamloops, and then to White Horse, in the Yukon district. There it was that most of the poems appearing in "The Songs of a Sourdough" were written, although he had already contributed verse of some note to the Victoria Colonist, and previous to this had written considerable poetry along more conventional lines, and on more conventional subjects. This earlier work he discarded because, as he says, "I don't believe in pretty language and verbal felicities, but in getting as close down as I can to the primal facts of life; getting down to the bedrock of things."

The spirit of "wanderlust" pervades his poetry; the very thin titles serve to show this; there are "The Call of the Wild," "The Lone Trail," "The Tramps" and "The Men Who Don't Fit In."

In commenting on Service's work, a New Zealand journal has said that "he is known as the most successful writer of verse in Canada and the most successful writer of Canadian verse." Yet these poems must not be regarded as typically Canadian—they crystallize a phase of Canadian life, but it is a phase which has become Canadian by accident of circumstance. "The Wanderers," the "Restless Ones," the "Serfs of Freedom" are cosmopolitan—they might have been found in the California gold-diggings, on the South African Rand, among the Australian mines, or anywhere on the ragged edge of civilization. It is this very cosmopolitanism that makes Service's verse as thoroughly appreciated at the Antipodes as in the Yukon.

The rhythm of the poems has an irresistible sweep; no training in the technique of versification is necessary to catch the move-

ment—it carries one away; and the plain, forcible language grips the attention, and holds it while short, vivid, insistent epithets hammer themselves deeply into one's mind.

Much of his work resembles Kipling's in style of expression and poetic form, and it is no surprise to us to learn that Kipling is Service's favorite writer. "Kipling comes first with me," he says. "He is the greatest of modern writers, to my mind. In the poem, 'The Law of the Yukon,' they say I've had in mind his 'Red Gods'; I only wish I could write in his class. Of course, there is the Kipling idea, the Kipling method in the poem, and it's a jolly good method."

But Service is no mere imitator; his themes are his own, and poetic form in any case is governed largely by the subject matter. Even Kipling did not invent the ballad forms—he used what he found.

"The Law of the Yukon," however, exhibits as clearly as any of his poems his characteristic literary style and general metrical effect. We quote the last stanza:

"This is the law of the Yukon, that only the strong shall thrive;
That surely the weak shall perish, and only the fit survive;
Dissolute, damned and despairful, crippled and pained and slain,
This is the Will of the Yukon—Lo! how she makes it plain!"

"The Spell of the Yukon" lays bare the mind of the gold-seeker and shows us why he is drawn back again to a land that he calls "the cussedest land that I know," and yet "There's some as would trade it for no land on earth—and I'm one." The whole philosophy of the life of the gold-seeker (and of the money-maker in any sphere of life) is summed up in these lines:

"It isn't the gold that I'm wanting
So much as just finding the gold."

His descriptions are painted with quick, vivid strokes on a broad canvas, as in:

"Big mountains heaved to heaven, which the blinding sunset blazon,
Black canyons, where the rapids rip and roar."

"The summer—no sweeter was ever;
The sunshiny woods all athrill,
The greyling asleep in the river,
The bighorn asleep on the hill."

"The winter! the brightness that blinds you,
The white land locked tight as a drum,

The cold fear that follows and finds you,
The silence that bludgeons you dumb."

Then there is one longbow type of Yankee humor, as in "The Cremation of Sam McGee"; there is homely philosophy in "Bluff and Grin"; there are the grandeur and the weirdness of the "Wild" and "The Lone Trail," but, above all, there are portrayed the desires, the frailties, the motives and the deeds of untamed, restless, unconventional humanity.

Although there is usually a regular swing of the rhythm of these verses, the writer disdains strict conformity to the laws of metre, and sometimes mars an otherwise good line by practically rendering it in prose. This, however, seems to be quite in accordance with his theory of poetry: "My idea of verse writing is to write something the everyday workingman can read and approve, the man who, as a rule, fights shy of verse or rhyme. I prefer to write something that comes within the scope of his own experience and grips him with a sense of reality." Granting the necessity for more Canadian verse which will deal with everyday experiences, we cannot agree that carelessness in attention to rhythm, which is the basis of the musical effect of poetry, is at all advisable. Imperfect rhythm is always a defect.

On the whole, these poems are emotionally consistent, but there is one in which the writer appears to be toying with the sacred fire. In "Quatrains" he approaches in the first part of each stanza something more lofty in theme and more simple in its sublimity than any of the poems we have previously considered, yet he deliberately drops, at the end of each stanza, from the sublime to the ridiculous. A proper sense of the fitness of emotional effects should not allow any writer to produce this:

"One said: 'The life is thine to make or mar,
To flicker feebly or to soar, a star:
It lies with thee—the choice is thine—Is thine—'"

Now comes the drop:

"To hit the ties or drive thy auto-car."

This is not wit; it is literary sacrilege.

Granting that all the kind things which have been said by critics and readers and reviewers everywhere about Robert Service's poetry are true, we hope to see in his future

Towards the end of April or more frequently in the beginning of May the partridge hen selects a nesting place under the cover of a fence, at the foot of tree stumps or similar place surrounded by a thick growth of vegetation. Her nest is a mere hollow scratched in the earth, with a slight lining of dead leaves or grass.

Young hens usually lay twelve eggs. Older hens lay as many as twenty eggs, sometimes even more.

On an average the eggs measure 1 3/8 x 1 1/8 inches. They are pearshaped, of smooth surface and of a mud-green color.

From twenty-one to twenty-six days are required for the eggs to hatch. It is claimed that at times the cock bird keeps the eggs warm while the hen is feeding.

The partridge chicks are most lovely little creatures, very pretty in color and shading. They commence running about as soon as they leave the eggs. The parents take equal part in the care and training of the young. The cock guards, warns and defends, while the hen leads, feeds and shelters them. If either one of the parents is killed the other will take care of the brood, the male even taking the place of the mother. It is due to this untiring care by the parent birds that nearly all of their young are reared, and it does not take long to populate a whole district.

Except during the breeding season these partridges are gregarious, keeping in coveys of half a dozen to twenty birds. Their feeding times are early in morning and in the evening. Toward noon they go to some secluded spot to take their ease and dust themselves.

At dusk they resort to some open place, usually the central part of a field of grass, to roost. When the birds are assembled they settle down for the night a little distance apart from one another, disposed in a circle, all with faces outward. Disposed in this form it is difficult for any prowling animal to come upon them without being detected by some one bird of the covey.

Well watered woodland tracts in the vicinity of arable lands are best suited for their habitat, but the partridges are easily pleased and can practically make their living anywhere. There are few birds which so strictly adhere to their once selected abode as do the Hungarian partridges. Even their offspring do not wander away.

During their earliest age the partridges feed almost exclusively on insects and worms, to which they later add vegetable matter. Snow and cold do not deprive them of food. If hard frozen snow covers the ground they seek berries or buds of trees and bushes.

With other game birds the partridges live in perfect harmony. Their liberation in sections populated by quail can be highly recommended as they will not drive the quail away, but will share the territory with them amicably.

(Extract from pamphlet sent us by Messrs. Wenz & Mackensen of Yardley, Pa.)

CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES

There are 14,235,451 Roman Catholics in the United States, according to the advance sheets of the 1909 Wiltz official Catholic directory, published in Milwaukee, Wis. The statistics are furnished by the archbishops and bishops of the United States, after taking a census in all dioceses.

Adding to the 14,235,451, the number of Roman Catholics in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands, brings the grand total of Catholics under the United States flag to 22,474,440, as compared with 12,053,000 Catholic subjects under the British flag. The Catholic population of the leading dioceses in the United States is as follows: New York 1,219,920, Chicago 1,150,000, Boston 850,000, Brooklyn 700,000, New Orleans 525,000, Philadelphia 525,000, Pittsburg 425,000, St. Louis 375,000, Hartford, 305,000, Springfield 323,121 and Providence 222,000.

NAPOLEON'S VIEW OF SUICIDE

"Napoleon's Writings and Sayings" is the title of a little book which has just been published in Paris. On the subject of suicide, Napoleon wrote at St. Helena, "Has a man the right to take his own life? Certainly, as soon as his death would be an injury to no one and his life a burden. When is life a burden? When it offers only tribulations, but as these may vanish at any moment, there seems to be no moment in one's life when he has the right of self-destruction. There are not many men who have not felt at some time the impulse to end all through death, but a few days later there comes a change and the cause for self-inflicted death is gone, and the man who succumbs to the impulse on Monday, could he undo his work, would be sorry for it when the week-end came."